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TH

HODDER's Decimal Arithmetick:

Tanner OR, 373

A plain and more Methodical way

OF

Teaching the said Art,

Then hath hitherto been publish'd.

ALSO,

TABLES { Of Interest upon Interest, with the value of all sorts of Purchases at any rates, from 5 to 12 *per Cent.* Of Rebate, resolving any Question by ocular view.

Likewise

The true Use of the said TABLES.

By *James Hodder*, late Writing-Master in *Lothbury*, *London*, now Keeper of a Boarding-School in *Bromely* by *Bow*.

LONDON: Printed by *J. C.* for *Tho. Rooks*, at the *Lamb* and *Ink-bottle* next door to the *Ship-Tavern* in *Threadneedle-street*, over against the Royal *Exchange*: who also makes the best Ink for Records. 1671.

Thom. Tanner.


BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA ·

To his really Loving and moſt Honoured Friend,

Mr. GEORGE PERRYER,

late of Lothbury, London, *Scrivener.*

SIR,

SInce your generous Temper hath accuſtom'd you to the practice of thoſe Vertues, which render men uſeful, as well to Private as Publick Intereſt; I thought my ſelf obliged (conſidering your many ſignal Favours) to acknowledge to the World that I am no ungrateful Debitor. 'Tis true, when I firſt ſet my ſelf to the writing of this Treatiſe, I had ſome reflection upon that great Obligation which lyes upon all men, to do good, if they can. By the facility of the Method I uſe, I hope I

have in some measure complyed with this Duty; for men with less expence of Time, and travail of the Brain (if they track me) may arrive at the knowledge of those Things which are necessary to Humane Converse. I shall onely beg that this Essay (like Plants set advantagiously to receive the SUNS influence) may live by your Smile and Patronage; for I ambitionate nothing more, then to leave something behind me that may (even after dissolution) speak the Intensness of that Affection I bear you in the Quality of

Sir,

Your most obliged, faithful

Friend and Servant,

JAMES HODDER.

THE AUTHOR To the Ingenious READER.

THough I know it is easier to write Encomiums upon the Liberal Sciences, then to praise Folly, Tyranny, or a Quartane Ague, as some excellent Personages have done with Reputation; yet in this præliminary Address, I level at the Common Good; and esteem more the proficiency of the Students of my Decimal Rules, then the credit of being an Author, or writing a handsome Panegyrick. Yet thus much may be justly avowed, That, (as the Roman Orator concluded) All Arts and Sciences were ally'd, and have a necessary dependance one upon the other; yet some have a more perpendicular influence upon Humane Converse, as this of Arithmetick, which is the very Soul of Trade, that Bond and Ligature, by which God hath, as it were, united the Inhabitants of the divided quarters of the World

'Tis true, the vulgar Arithmetick (which the Schools teach) is familiar in some degree to every one; yet even in this way

way (so necessary to Commerce) one may with a posting eye, observe the neglect of a serious endeavour to be exquisite in a knowledge of so general Import.

I suppose my Reader so well vers't in the Vulgar Arithmetick, *that the Operations of* Addition, Substraction, Multiplication *and* Division *are very obvious to him; & upon this Basis, I dare say, a diligent & ingenious Student will quickly erect a fair Superstructure of* Decimal Arithmetick.

Object. *But I presently finde an opposition, and hear some say, If the ordinary Arithmetick will salve the Common Doubts, and satisfie the usual Questions, what need any one trouble himself with the Study of* Decimals?

Answ. *To this I answer; That 'tis true the* Vulgar Arithmetick *sufficiently resolves the usual Questions; but that there is such a variety of fresh Questions, which daily arise in matters of Commerce, that there is great need of so facile and compendious a way as this of* Decimals: *for it is very certain, that Questions which concern the value of Leases, Purchases, Annuities, Pensions, &c. cannot without a large expence of Time, and a continual hazard of Error and Mistakes, be so*

so exactly resolved by the Vulgar Arithmetick, *as by this I now propose.*

The Author is obliged further to add, That (upon perusal) thou shalt finde his candor and plain dealing throughout the whole Treatise. He hath endeavoured to express himself in the plainest, and most intelligible Terms; and such as are accommodated he hopes to every ones capacity: being far from the humor of those Chymists, that expose to the World their rare Secrets in words as ambiguous & uncertain, as the issue of their Projections. Besides, he hath not only calculated such Tables as may be necessary to thy use, but hath also delineated a way by which thou mayst be thy own Tutor, and do the same thy self. Yea, (observing the Directions given) thou mayst extend these Tables to what number of years thou wilt; which is hardly to be found in any other Book. To conclude, the Directions in this Treatise laid down, will inable thee to resolve all Questions of this nature, by a Table of Interest upon Interest *onely, without the help of any other Tables; and (I hope) prove so advantagious to thee, that I shall not have cause to esteem my hours spent in this Composition frustrate, and to little purpose.* Farewel.

JAMES HODDER.

The Stationer to the READER.

THe kinde acceptance our Author hath already found in the world, appears in the ſale of what he hath already publiſhed; there having no leſs then four conſiderable Impreſſions of his *Vulgar Arithmetick* gone off in few years laſt paſt, notwithſtanding the calamities we have undergone within that time. The conſideration whereof, and the promoting of the Publick good, moved me to deſire the Author's publication of this his *Doctrine of Decimals*; a Work very uſeful for all, and yet fitted to the meaneſt capacity; inriched with variety of Tables of Intereſt upon Intereſt, the value of all ſorts of Purchaſes at ſeveral Rates; together with Tables of Rebate, reſolving any Queſtion in that kinde by ocular inſpection; being an excellent *Compendium* for Merchants, Traders, and Builders, ſaving much pain, trouble, and uncertainty in Accompts. Thy delightful and profitable fruition whereof, is the hearty deſire of

Tho. Rooks.

The Contents.

THE DOCTRINE OF DECIMALS.

DEcimals are Numbers made uſe of in ſtead of Fractions, to avoid thoſe tedious Reductions which otherwiſe muſt be made in the calculating of Tables of Intereſt upon Intereſt; or to know the true value of Purchaſes of Leaſes, or Annuities for any term of years: For you ſhall hardly finde any Tables (concerning things of that nature) but they conſiſt of Decimal Numbers; and the want of the knowledge of thoſe Numbers, rendreth the ſaid

useful Tables unserviceable, not only to those who are unskill'd in Arithmetick, but likewise to many persons who have attain'd to a good measure of knowledge therein.

Upon due consideration whereof, I have endeavoured, in and by this ensuing Discourse, to unfold and discover the mystery of the said Numbers called Decimals, by laying down plain and easie Rules and Directions for the ready understanding thereof.

In the first place (because Decimal Numbers are used instead of vulgar Fractions) you are to take notice of the two terms commonly used in Fractions, (*v z*) the *Numerator*, and the *Denominator*; and they are usually set one above another, thus:

Numerator 17
——that is, 17 Twenties
Denominator 20

The reason of the said terms is as followeth: A *Fraction* is (properly) a part, or some parts of an *Unite*, as suppose one pound in money to

be the *Unite*, if you would break the ſame into ſhillings, then 20 muſt be the *Denominator*, becauſe there are 20 ſhillings in one pound: and the *Numerator* ſheweth how many of thoſe parts are ſignified by the Fraction. If 17 be the *Numerator* as above, it ſignifieth 17 twentieth parts, that is, 17 ſhillings.

But in regard my intention is not to teach vulgar, but Decimal Fractions, I ſhall ſhew you how to expreſs 17 *s.* or any other part of a pound in a Decimal Number.

This is the Rule.

If you would turn a vulgar Fraction into a Decimal, you muſt divide the *Numerator* by the *Denominator*; ſo that to reduce the former Fraction $\frac{17}{20}$ into a Decimal, you muſt divide the *Numerator*, which is 17, by the *Denominator*, which is 20.

Queſt. But how ſhall this be done, ſeeing the Diviſor is greater then the Dividend?

Anſ. You muſt adde two Cyphers (or more if need be) to your *Numerator*, and then it may be done.

As for Example,

This Quotient is called 8 Primes, and 5 Seconds, and is the Decimal Number for 17 *s.* which you may prove thus.

Draw a perpendicular Line before the Quotient, as you see in the *Margent*; then multiply the same by 20, being the number of shillings in a pound, and that part of the Product as cometh over the Line, is the number of shillings contained in the Fraction.

	85
	20
17	00

For a further demonstration hereof, it will be necessary to give you the reason of the terms used in Decimal Fractions: for the first figure of the Fraction next to your left-hand is called a *Prime*, because it is the first division of your *Unite* by 10. So that if the *Unite* be a pound, as in the former Example, then one *Prime* being

being a tenth part thereof, is 2 *s.* two *Primes* is 4 *s.* and three *Primes* is 6 *s.* &c. and therefore 8 *Primes* is 16 *s.*

And as one *Prime* is a tenth part of the *Unite*, ſo one *Second* (which hath its name from the ſecond place in order) is one tenth part of a *Prime*; and therefore 5 *Seconds* (as in the foregoing Example) muſt needs be half a *Prime*, that is, one ſhilling; which being added to the 16 *s.* makes 17 *s.* as was proved before by *Multiplication.*

The like proportion is continued in all the other places (which in ſome Tables is carried on to 7 or 8 places.) So that one third is a tenth part of a *Second*, and one fourth is a tenth part of a third, *&c.*

For, as in Numeration of whole numbers, to find the value of any ſum ſet down, we begin at the right-hand, and going towards the left, ſay Ones, Tens, Hundreds, Thouſands, *&c.* every figure towards the left-hand increaſing or multiplying of it ſelf, by reaſon of its place, 10 times more then the figure before it: So in the valuation of Decimal Fractions, beginning at the left-hand, and going to-

wards the right, we call them Primes, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, *&c.* every figure towards the right-hand, decreasing or diminishing it self by reason of its place 10 times less then the figure before it. So that in the Decimal Fraction of one pound *Sterling*-money, one Prime is 2 *s.* one Second is near 2 *d.* half-peny, and one Third is somewhat less then a farthing, and one Fourth is less then the tenth part of a farthing, and one Fifth is less then the hundredth part of a farthing, *&c.*

Moreover, as in Numeration of whole Numbers, a Cypher or Cyphers standing next to your right-hand are nothing of themselves, but serve onely to advance the figure or figures before them into higher places, that they may signifie the more: So in Decimal Fractions, a Cypher or Cyphers standing next to your left-hand, signifie nothing of themselves, but serve onely to diminish, and set low the figures following, that they may signifie the less.

By this means the Decimal signifying one farthing, will consist of more

figures

figures and places then the Decimal ſignifying 5 *s.*

Which that you may the better underſtand (before I proceed any further) I ſhall give you a Table of Engliſh Money under 20 *s.* in Decimals, ſhewing how any number of ſhillings under 20 is expreſt in Decimals, and alſo how to finde out the Decimal Number, ſignifying any number of pence under a ſhilling, or any number of farthings under a peny.

A Table of Money in Decimals.

Shillings.	Decimals.
19	95
18	90
17	85
16	80
15	75
14	70
13	65
12	60
11	55
10	50
9	45
8	40
7	35
6	30
5	25
4	20
3	15
2	10
1	05

If you would know the Decimal for any number of pence under a ſhilling, take this courſe:

You finde the Decimal of a ſhilling to be 5 Seconds: then take the half thereof, and that will be the Decimal of 6 pence, and the half of that will be the Decimal of 3 pence, the half of that will be the Decimal of 3 half-pence, and the half of that will be the Decimal of 3 farthings.

As for Example:

d.	
12	0500000
6	0250000
3	0125000
1½	0062500
¾	0031250

Again,

Again, 12 *d.* is 5 Seconds, one Third of 12 *d.* is the Decimal of 4 *d.* one half of that is 2 *d.* one half of that is 1 *d.* one half of that ½ *d.* one half of that is one farthing.

As for Example:

	d.	
	12	0500000
	4	0166667
	2	0083333
	1	0041667
half peny		0020833
farthing		0010417

By this Direction, and the help of Addition, you may set down any sum in Decimals.

Addition of Decimals.

THis is the same with Addition of whole Numbers: and by this Rule you may enlarge the former Table, wherein you have the Decimal Numbers set down for 11 *d.* 10 *d.*

8 *d.* 7 *d.* 5 *d.* &c. which may be supplyed by adding two Numbers together. As for Example; the Decimals of 6 *d.* and 2 *d.* being added, maketh the Decimal of 8 *d.*

6 *d.*	0250000
2 *d.*	0083333
8 *d.*	0333333

So the Decimals of 8 *d.* and 3 *d.* being added, maketh the Decimal of 11 *d.*

8 *d.*	0333333
3 *d.*	0125000
11 *d.*	0458333

In like manner, the Decimals of 6 *d.* and 4 *d.* being added, maketh the Decimal of 10 *d.* And 4 *d.* and 3 *d.* being added, maketh the Decimal of 7 *d.* And so of any other.

But when you are to add whole Numbers and Decimal Fractions together,

gether, you muſt diſtinguiſh the one from the other by a Comma (,) thus:

l.			
25,7250			
46,6375			
72,3625	That is,	72	07 03

But if it be demanded, how I ſhall know the true value of this or any other Decimal Fraction?

The Rule is this:

Firſt, draw a perpendicular Line (as before is taught) before the Fraction, then multiply the ſame by 20, (the number of ſhillings in a pound) and ſo much of the product as falleth on the left hand of the Line are ſhillings.

Secondly, if any figures remain on the other ſide of the Line, multiply them by 12, (the number of pence in a ſhilling) and what cometh over the ſaid Line are pence.

Thirdly, if any yet remain on the other ſide, multiply the ſaid remainder

der by 4, (being the number of farthings in a penny) and that which cometh over the Line is farthings.

Example:

	3625	
	20	
Shillings 7.	2500	
	12	
Pence 3.	0000	

Take another Example of Addition.

	l.	
	13,56781	
	20,23670	
	24,31025	
	17,25007	
Pounds 75	36483	
	20	
Shillings 7	29660	
	12	
Pence 3	55920	
	4	
Farthings 2	2368	

That

That which remaineth in the laſt place, (*viz.*) 2368, is but a Fraction of a farthing; as,

$$\frac{2368}{10000}$$

And here you may take notice, that all Decimal Fractions are Numerators onely, and the Denominators to them are either 10, 100, 1000, 10000, *&c.* for if you obſerve how many places your Fraction doth conſiſt of, ſo many Cyphers muſt be in the Denominator, with a Unite placed before them.

Subſtraction.

THis is likewiſe one and the ſame with that in whole Numbers; only as before, you are to diſtinguiſh the whole Number from the Fraction by a Point or Comma.

	l.
Debt ——	110.5754
Paid ——	49.6945
Remains—	60.8809

Delivered

	l.
Delivered —	347.00000
Received —	158 57550
Remains —	188 42450
Proof —	347.00000

Multiplication.

THis Rule likewise for the manner of Working, is the same with Multiplication of whole Numbers; onely you must always cut off as many figures from the Product, as there are places in the Fractions both of your Multiplicand and Multiplier.

As for Example:

l.
35.4525
433

70.9050
1063.575
14181.00

15315.4800

Another Example.

40.235
14.579

362115
281645
201175
160940
40235

586.586065

There

There being six figures in the Fractions of your Multiplicand and Multiplier, you must cut off six figures from the Product, for the Fraction thereof; the other three figures are the whole Number. And to find the value of the Fraction, you have been taught before in the Rules given for Addition.

Again, if it be required to give the Square of 2 —— 19 —— 6, or (which is all one) to multiply 2 —— 19 —— 6 by 2 —— 19 —— 6, what will the Product thereof be?

This summe in Decimals stands thus; 2.975

Which you must multiply by the same Number, 2.975

14875
20825
26775
5950

Facit----8.850625

Again, suppose you were to Multiply 15 *s.* by 3 *d.* where the Multiplicand and Multiplier are both Fractions: As in Multiplication of whole

whole Numbers, ſo here, you may make which of the two Numbers you pleaſe the Multiplicand. And in this laſt Example, although 15 *s.* be the greater ſum, yet 3 *d.* conſiſting of more figures, it is moſt convenient to make that the Multiplicand, and the 15 *s.* the Multiplier. As for Example:

.0125
·75
0625
0875
·09375

And becauſe there are 6 figures or places in your Multiplicand and Multiplier, and all Fractions, your Product muſt have the like number of places; and therefore you muſt add one Cypher more to the left-hand of your Product, and then it will be .009375, which is the Decimal of 2 *d* farthing.

And here it will not be amiſs to take notice of the difference that is be-

between Multiplication of whole Numbers, and Multiplication of Fractions: For in Multiplication of whole Numbers, the Product is always increased to so many times more then the Multiplicand, as the Multiplier containeth Unites; as 3 times 4, maketh the Product 12.

But in Multiplication of Fractions, the Product is always less then either of the two Numbers alone; as in the last Example, the one number is 15 *s.* and the other Number is 3 *d.* and yet the true Product of the Multiplication is but 2 pence farthing.

The Reason is,

Because one, being multiplyed by one, is but one, nor can be any more. Therefore that which is less then one (as all proper Fractions are) being multiplied by that which is less then one, must needs be diminished by the Multiplication; and this diminution beareth the same proportion to the Multiplier, as the Multiplicand beareth to the Unite, whereof it is a part. Which that you may the better understand

derſtand, conſider the laſt Example: for as 15 *s.* (the Multiplicand) is but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, ſo the Product ſhall be but $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Multiplier; 2 *d.* farthing bearing the ſame proportion to 3 *d.* as 15 *s.* doth to a pound.

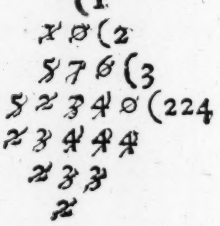
Diviſion.

THe operation of Diviſion in whole Numbers is more difficult then any of the foregoing Rules. So is it likewiſe in Decimals; therefore it will be neceſſary to ſpend a little more time in the explanation thereof then in the former Rules.

And whereas there are ſeveral ways of Diviſion practiſed by divers perſons, and publiſhed in ſeveral Books of Arithmetick; I ſhall recommend unto your practice only that way, which (of all others) is moſt apt and convenient to be uſed in Diviſion of Decimals; and that is, to place your Diviſor under your Dividend.

As for Example:

Divide 52340, by 234.



This placing of the Divisor in its due place under the Dividend, you will find to be of great concernment in the division of Decimals.

And that I may be sure to give you an Example of every case that may happen in Division, I shall here lay down the Heads of them, and proceed in Order,

1. *To divide a whole Number by a Fraction.*

2. *To divide a Fraction by a whole Number.*

3. *To divide a mixt Number by a Fraction.*

4. *To divide a Fraction by a mixt Number.*

5. *To*

5. *To divide a Fraction by a Fraction.*

6. *To divide a mixt Number by a mixt Number.*

7. *To divide a mixt Number by a whole Number.*

8. *To divide a whole Number by a mixt Number.*

The difficulty that attendeth Division in Decimals, over and above that which is in Division of whole Numbers, is to know the true value of the Quotient, whether it be a whole Number onely, or a Fraction onely, or a mixt Number; and if it be a mixt Number, to know where to make your point, to distinguish the whole Number from the Fraction.

And to help you herein, I shall lay down a general Rule, which will hold good in all the cases before mentioned; and for the proof and demonstration thereof, I shall give an Example of every particular Case.

The General Rule is this:

THe firſt Figure in your Quotient will be always of the ſame degree or place, as that Figure or Cypher in your Dividend is of, which ſtandeth over the place of Unites in your Diviſor.

This Rule (though it may ſeem difficult to be underſtood) will be plain and eaſie enough by that time we have made proof thereof in the ſeveral caſes and examples following, and no burthen to the memory to retain it.

Firſt therefore let us make trial hereof, by dividing a whole Number by a Fraction; as 345, by 3 Primes and 5 Seconds.

You muſt add a convenient number of 0. to your Dividend, that ſo you may draw out the Fraction as well as the Integer in your Quotient;

ent; and the work will ſtand thus.

345.0000000(
0.35

The Diviſor being only a Fraction, and having no Integer or place of Unites in it, yet according to the Rule given, you muſt conſider the place of Unites, which for demonſtration ſake I have filled up with a Cypher, which Cypher you ſee ſtandeth under the third figure, or place of Hundreds in the Dividend.

Therefore according to the Rule given, the firſt figure in the Quotient will bear the place of Hundreds, the ſecond the place of Tens, the third the place of Unites, and the other following figures will be the Decimal Fraction: if you work it out, you will finde the Quotient to be

985 71428

Secondly, make trial of the ſame Rule in dividing of a Fraction by a whole Number; as 78925, being a Fraction, by 32, a whole Number.

78925(

78925 (
32

Here you ſee the place of Unites in the Diviſor, (which is the figure 2) ſtandeth under the place of Seconds in your Dividend; therefore the firſt figure in your Quotient will be in the place of ſeconds: And the place of Primes muſt be ſupplyed with a 0. ſo the Quotient will ſtand thus, 02466.

Thirdly, you may make an experiment of the ſame Rule, by dividing a mixt Number by a Fraction; as, let 45.275 be divided by .75, the work will ſtand thus (with Cyphers added to the Dividend)

45 275000 (
75

Here although the Diviſor have no place of Unites in it (being onely a Fraction) yet the place thereof muſt be conſidered, as in the firſt Example) for if you place a Cypher where the Unite ſhould be, it will be under the figure 4, which is the place of

Tens;

Tens; ſhewing that the firſt figure of your Quotient will be likewiſe the place of Tens of Intergers; As, 60.36666.

Fourthly, make proof of the ſaid general Rule, by dividing a Fraction by a mixt number: As for Example, let 9 Primes and 5 Seconds be your Dividend, and 12.25 your Diviſor: when you have added a convenient Number of Cyphers to your Dividend (as in ſuch caſes you muſt do) the work will ſtand thus before you.

:95000000(
12.25

Here the place of Unites in your Diviſor ſtandeth under the place of Seconds in your Dividend; and therefore the firſt figure in your Quotient will be in the place of Seconds, and the place of Primes in your Quotient muſt be ſupplyed with a Cypher thus,

(07755

Fifthly, if you divide a Fraction by a Fraction, the ſame general Rule

holdeth good: As, divide .97575, by 25, it will ſtand thus,

.9757500 (3.90300
.25

Here the place of Unites in the Diviſor is underſtood to be under the place of Unites in the Dividend, therefore the firſt figure in your Quotient will be the place of Unites, as above.

Sixthly, the like Experiment may be made of the ſame Rule, if you divide a mixt number; As, 241.75 by 4.835. the work will ſtand thus,

241.750000 (50.0000
4.835

Becauſe the figure ſtanding in the place of Integers in your Dividend ſtandeth under the place of Tens in your Diviſor, therefore the firſt figure of your Quotient is the place of Tens; as above in the Example.

Seventhly, if you divide a mixt Number by a whole Number, the ſame general Rule will lead you to a right

right understanding of the Quotient. As for Example; divide 345.12576 by 37. the work will stand thus,

345.12576 (9.32772
37.

The place of Unites in the Divisor standing under the place of Unites in the Dividend, the first figure in your Quotient will be a Unite, as above.

Lastly, If you divide a whole number by a mixt number, the former general Rule will also assist you therein, as to the right knowledge of the value of the Quotient: As, if you divide 200. by 75.85, the work will stand thus,

200.000000 (2.63678
75.85

And the first figure in the Quotient must be a Unite, because the place of Unites in the Divisor standeth under the same place of the Dividend. Thus much concerning Division.

BY this time it is conceived that the diligent and ingenious Practitioner of these foregoing Rules and Directions, is sufficiently furnished with understanding in the *Doctrine of Decimals*; being able to know the value of a Decimal Fraction, to Add, Substract, Multiply, and Divide Decimal Numbers in all cases which may happen.

In the next place I shall shew you the use and improvement of this Art in the Calculation of Tables of Intereſt upon Intereſt, of Purchases, Annuities, Reversions, *&c.* Wherein,

First, I shall shew you the proportion and rule by which these Tables are made.

Secondly, How to make use of these Tables in the resolution of all Questions concerning the premises.

The Tables useful for all purposes concerning Annuities are many, by reason of the several Rates of Intereſt for which they are made, as Intereſt at 5 *per Cent.* 6 *per Cent.* 7 *per Cent.* and so forward to 12 *per Cent.*

But they may be all reduced to these six several Heads following.

First,

Firſt, Tables ſhewing the increaſe of one pound yearly, being put forth at Intereſt upon Intereſt, at any of the Rates *per Cent.* before mentioned.

Secondly, Tables ſhewing the decreaſe of one pound yearly, or what one pound due at the end of any number of years is worth in ready money.

Thirdly, Tables ſhewing what one pound Annuity to begin preſently, and continue for a certain number of years, is worth in ready money.

Fourthly, Tables ſhewing what one pound Annuity to begin preſently is worth to be paid for all together at the end of the term of years for which it continueth.

Fifthly, Tables ſhewing what Annuity to endure a certain number of years one pound will purchaſe, or what yearly payment is equal to a ſum of money due at preſent.

Sixthly, Tables ſhewing what annual payment is equal to a ſum of money due at the end of a certain number of years.

To begin with the first of these; that is, to shew you how to make a Table that shall shew from year to year the increase of one pound, being put forth at 5 *per Cent.* Interest upon Interest.

State the Question upon the Rule of Three, and let your first number be 100 *l.* your second number 100 *l.* with the Interest added to it, and your third number one pound, the work will stand thus:

l.	*l.*	*l.*
100	105	1

In the working of the Rule of Three, the middle number is always to be multiplyed by one of the two Extreams, that is to say, either by the first or third numbers; and the Question must be so stated, that the middle number must be of the same nature and kinde with the number sought, or fourth number, as in the Example above.

For although the three do bear the denomination of pounds, yet the middle number, for the nature and kinde of it, differeth from the first and third numbers; for they signifie prin-

principal money only, but the middle number is the Principal and Intereſt put together: and the fourth number, or the Anſwer to the Queſtion will be of the ſame nature; for the queſtion is, *What one pound will amount to at the years end, the Intereſt thereof for that time being added thereunto.*

And to know which of the two extreams, or outwardmoſt numbers ſhall be your Multiplier, in all caſes make uſe of your Reaſon and Judgement in the reſolving of this general Queſtion,

Whether the Anſwer to the Queſtion will be more or leſs then your middle number; which you may eaſily diſcern and reſolve, even as ſoon as it is propounded: as for Example, in the Queſtion before ſtated,

If 100 *l.* principal, do increaſe to 105 *l.* with the Intereſt; what will one pound principal increaſe unto?

Here it is apparent, that one pound will increaſe leſs then 100 *l.* and that the number ſought, or the Anſwer to the Queſtion, will be leſs then the middle number.

Therefore the middle number muſt

be multiplyed by the leſſer of the two Extreams, and the Product divided by the greater of them; then ſhall the Quotient be the anſwer to the queſtion.

But in regard your Multiplier in this Example is but one, which will neither multiply nor divide; therefore the middle number is onely to be divided by the firſt number, which is the greater of the two Extreams, and the Quotient will be the anſwer to the queſtion.

Again, whereas in this Example 105 is your Dividend, and 100 your Diviſor, there is no more to do, but onely to cut off the two laſt figures of your Dividend next to your right-hand, thus,—— 1.05

So that this Quotient is a mixt number, being one Unite and five Seconds, that is, one pound and one ſhilling; and is the anſwer to the queſtion, and the firſt number in your Table.

Then to produce the ſecond number in your Table, the queſtion will ſtand thus,

100 — 105 — 1.05

Ac-

According to the Rule formerly given, the ſecond and third numbers are here to be multiplyed, and the product divided by the firſt number.

105
1.05

525
1050

1.1025.

Becauſe there are two figures in your Multiplier, which are Fractions, therefore two figures muſt be cut off from the Product, and then the dividing of that Product by 100 is the cutting off of two figures more, and the other remaining figure is an Integer, and the four figures cut off are the Fraction; and this is the ſecond number in your Table.

Then for your third number, ſtate the Queſtion thus;

100 — 105 — 1.1025

Multiply and divide as hath been taught, and the Quotient will be 1.057625; which is the third number

Years.	The increase of one pound yearly at 5 Per Cent.
1	1.0500000
2	1.1025000
3	1.1576250
4	1.2155060
5	1.2762815
6	1.3400956
7	1.4071004
8	1.4774554
9	1.5513282
10	1.6288946
11	1.7103393
12	1.7958562
13	1.8856491
14	1.9799315
15	2.0789279
16	2.1828745
17	2.2920183
18	2.4066192
19	2.5269501
20	2.6532977
21	2.7859625
22	2.9252607
23	3.0715237
24	3.2250999
25	3.3863549
26	3.5556726
27	3.7334563
28	3.9201291
29	4.1161355
30	4.3219423
31	4.5380394

in your Table, and ſo you may go on in making of your Table for as many years as you pleaſe; an Example whereof is here before you.

For the fourth number:

As 100 —— 105

So 1.156725

to 1.2155062

For the Fifth number:

As 100 —— 105

So 1.2155062

to 1.2762815

And ſo forth.

Fur-

Furthermore, if you have occasion to prolong this Table, or to know what one pound will amount to in any number of years not contained in the Table,

A for Example,

Suppose you would know what one pound would amount to in 50 years, Then look in the Table for half the number of years required, that is, 25 years, the number against the said 25th year is 3.3863549, which number being multiplyed by the same number, the Product will be the number for the 50th year. But in regard the Multiplicand consisting of so many figures will be tedious, you may leave out the last three figures of your Decimal Fraction, and multiply only the other figures, there will not be any considerable difference. And the reason and ground for this last direction lieth here:

If one pound being put out for 25 years do increase to 3.3863, what shall this 3.3863, increase to in 25 years more?

The

The second and third numbers being multiplied together, the Product must be the number for the 50th year: For the Divisor or first number being an Unite, maketh no division.

3·3863
3·3863

101589
213178
270904
101589
101589

11·46702769

According to the Rule given in Multiplication, eight figures must be cut off from the Product to signifie the Fraction, because there are eight Decimal figures in the Multiplicand and Multiplier.

So that one pound being put out for 50 years at 5 *per Cent.* Interest upon Interest, will amount to 11 *l.*——09 *s.*——04 *d.* for so much is signified by the Product.

The

The direct uſe of this Table, and of all thoſe which follow under the ſame Head, is to ſhew what any ſum of money put out for any number of years, will amount to at the end of the ſaid term, reckoning Intereſt upon Intereſt, at any rate *per Cent.* for which the Tables are calculated.

As for Example.

If 25 *l.* be put out for ſeven years at 5 *per Cent.* what will it amount to at the end of the ſaid term?

Look in the number of your Table againſt the ſeventh year, there you ſhall finde 1.4071.

Then ſay by the Rule of Three,

l. *l.* *l.*

If 1 increaſe to 1.4071, what 25?

25

70355
28142

Facit 35.1775

The

The following Tables of the same kinde are made likewise after the same manner:

As at *6. per Cent.*

As 100 — 106 — So 1 – to – 1.060000

At 7 *per Cent.*

As 100 — 107 — So 1 – to – 1.070000

And so of the rest.

Years

Years.	The Increase of one pound yearly at 6 *per Cent.*
1	1.0600000
2	1.1236000
3	1.1910160
4	1.2624769
5	1.3382255
6	1.4185191
7	1.5036302
8	1.5938480
9	1.6894789
10	1.7908476
11	1.8982985
12	2.0121964
13	2.1329282
14	2.2609039
15	2.3965581
16	2.5403516
17	2.6927727
18	2.8543391
19	3.0255995
20	3.2071354
21	3.3995636
22	3.6035374
23	3.8197490
24	4.0489346
25	4.2918707
26	4.5493829
27	4.8223459
28	5.1116856
29	5.4183878
30	5.7434911

Years.	The Increase of one pound yearly at 7 *per Cent.*
1	1.0700000
2	1.1449000
3	1.2250430
4	1.3107960
5	1.4025517
6	1.5007303
7	1.6057814
8	1.7181861
9	1.8384592
10	1.9671513
11	2.1048519
12	2.2521915
13	2.4098450
14	2.5785341
15	2.7590315
16	2.9521637
17	3.1588152
18	3.3799322
19	3.6165275
20	3.8696844
21	4.1405623
22	4.4304017
23	4.7405298
24	5.0723669
25	5.4274326
26	5.8073529
27	6.2138676
28	6.6488383
29	7.1142570
30	7.6122550

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 5 *per Cent.*
1	1.0800000
2	1.1664000
3	1.2597120
4	1.3604889
5	1.4693280
6	1.5868743
7	1.7138242
8	1.8509302
9	1.9990046
10	2.1589249
11	2.3316389
12	2.5181709
13	2.7196237
14	2 9371939
15	3.1721691
16	3.4259423
17	3.7000180
18	3.9960194
19	4.3157010
20	4.6609571
21	5 0338337
22	5.4365404
23	5.8714635
24	6.3411807
25	6.8484751
26	7.3963532
27	7.9880614
28	8.6271063
29	9.3172748
30	10.0626568

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 9 *per Cent.*
1	1.0900000
2	1.1881000
3	1.2950290
4	1.4115816
5	1 5386239
6	1.6771001
7	1.8280391
8	1.9925626
9	2 1718932
10	2 3673636
11	2.5804264
12	2.8126647
13	3.0658045
14	3 3417270
15	3.6424824
16	3 9703058
17	4 3276304
18	4.7171204
19	5.1416162
20	5.6044107
21	6.1088077
22	6 6586004
23	7 2578744
24	7.9110831
25	8.6230806
26	9.3991579
27	10.2450821
28	11.1671395
29	12.1721820
30	13.2676784

Years.	The Increase of one pound yearly at 10 *per Cent.*
1	1.1000000
2	1.2100000
3	1.3310000
4	1.4641000
5	1.6105400
6	1.7715610
7	1.9487171
8	2.1435888
9	2.3579476
10	2.5937424
11	2.8531167
12	3.1384283
13	3.4522712
14	3.7974983
15	4.1772481
16	4.5949729
17	5.0544702
18	5.5599173
19	6.1159092
20	6.7274999
21	7.4002499
22	8.1402749
23	8.9543024
24	9.8497326
25	10.8347059
26	11.9181765
27	13.1099941
28	14.4209936
29	15.8630929
30	17.4494922

Years.	The Increase of one pound yearly at 10 *per Cent.*
1	1.1100000
2	1.2321000
3	1.3676310
4	1.5180704
5	1.6850581
6	1.8704144
7	2.0761599
8	2.3045374
9	2.5580365
10	2.8394205
11	3.1517562
12	3.4984493
13	3.8832787
14	4.3104393
15	4.7845876
16	5.3108922
17	5.8950903
18	6.5435502
19	7.2633407
20	8.0623081
21	8.9491619
22	9.9335697
23	11.0262623
24	12.2391511
25	13.5854577
26	15.0798580
27	16.7386423
28	18.5798929
29	20.6236811
30	22.8922850

Years	The Increase of one pound yearly at 12 per cent.
1	1.1200000
2	1.2544000
3	1.4049280
4	1.5735193
5	1.7623416
6	1.9738225
7	2.2106812
8	2.4759629
9	2.7730784
10	3.1058478
11	3.4785495
12	3.8959754
13	4.3634924
14	4.8871114
15	5.4735647
16	6.1303924
17	6.8660394
18	7.6899641
19	8.6127597
20	9.6462908
21	10.8038456
22	12.1003070
23	13 5523438
24	15.1786250
25	17.0000600
26	19 0400672
27	21.3248752
28	23.8838602
29	26.7499234
30	29.9599142

THe second Head of Tables to be insisted on, are Tables shewing the decrease of one pound yearly, at any of the rates of Interest before mentioned; or what one pound due at the end of any number of years to come, is worth in ready money.

And first I shall begin with the rate of five *per Cent.*

The Question is this; *What is one pound, due a year hence, worth in ready money?*

For answer hereunto, the Rule is this: Let 100 *l.* with the Interest for a year added thereunto, be your first number in the Rule of Three: Let 100 *l.* be the second number, and one pound the third. As for Example:

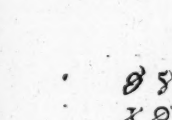
105 — 100 — 1

The third number being a Unite, there needs no Multiplication; therefore the middle number must be divided by the first (adding Cyphers thereunto) and the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question, and maketh the first number in your Table.

The second number is thus produced:

105 ——— 100 ——— .9523809

The second and third numbers are to be multiplied one into the other; which is done by adding two Cyphers to the third number, and then divide the same by the first, and the Quotient will be the second number.



Then for the third number thus,

105 ——— 100 ——— 9070294

Work it as above, and the Quotient

tient will be the number required; and ſo you may go on to what number of years you pleaſe.

The ſame courſe is to be taken in making the other Tables of the ſame kinde, as at ſix, ſeven, eight *per Cent.* &c.

As 106 — 100 — ſo — 1 — 9433962

As 107 — 100 — ſo — 1 — 9345794

As 108 — 100 — ſo — 1 — 9259260

Years

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 5 per Cent.
1	0.9523809
2	0.9070994
3	0.8638375
4	0.8227023
5	0.7835259
6	0.7462151
7	0.7106810
8	0.6768390
9	0.6446085
10	0.6139128
11	0.5846788
12	0.5568369
13	0.5303208
14	0.5050674
15	0.4810165
16	0.4581109
17	0.4362960
18	0.4155200
19	0.3957333
20	0.3768888
21	0.3589417
22	0.3418492
23	0.3255706
24	0.3100672
25	0.2953020
26	0.2812400
27	0.2678476
28	0.2550929
29	0.2429456
30	0.2313767

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 6 per Cent.
1	0.9433962
2	0.8892964
3	0.8399192
4	0.7920935
5	0.7472580
6	0.7049603
7	0.6650568
8	0.6277120
9	0.5918991
10	0.5583944
11	0.5267871
12	0.4969689
13	0.4688385
14	0.4423004
15	0.4172645
16	0.3936457
17	0.3713638
18	0.3503432
19	0.3305124
20	0.3118041
21	0.2941548
22	0.2775045
23	0.2617966
24	0.2469779
25	0.2329980
26	0.2198094
27	0.2073673
28	0.1956295
29	0.1845561
30	0.1761095

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 7 *per Cent.*
1	0.9345794
2	0.8734386
3	0.8162977
4	0.7628950
5	0.712985
6	0.5663419
7	0.6227454
8	0.5820055
9	0.5439333
10	0.5083483
11	0.4750923
12	0.4440114
13	0.4145639
14	0.3878167
15	0.3624455
16	0.3387341
17	0.3165739
18	0.2958634
19	0.2765078
20	0.2584186
21	0.2415127
22	0.2257128
23	0.2109465
24	0.1971462
25	0.1842487
26	0.1721950
27	0.1609299
28	0.1504017
29	0.1405623
30	0.1313666

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 8 *per Cent.*
1	0.9259259
2	0.8573388
3	0.7938322
4	0.7350298
5	0.6805832
6	0.6301696
7	0.5834904
8	0.5402688
9	0.5002489
10	0.4631935
11	0.4288828
12	0.3971137
13	0.3676979
14	0.3404610
15	0.3152417
16	0.2918.04
17	0.2702689
18	0.2502490
19	0.2317120
20	0.2145482
21	0.1986557
22	0.1839405
23	0.1703152
24	0.1576993
25	0.1460179
26	0.1352017
27	0.1251868
28	0.1159137
29	0.1073275
30	0.0993773

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 9 *per Cent.*
1	0.9174311
2	0.8416799
3	0.7721833
4	0.7084250
5	0.6499311
6	0.5962670
7	0.5470339
8	0.5018659
9	0.4604274
10	0.4224104
11	0.3875324
12	0.3555343
13	0.3261783
14	0.2992461
15	0.2745377
16	0.2518694
17	0.2310728
18	0.2119933
19	0.1944892
20	0.1784304
21	0.1636976
22	0.1501812
23	0.1377809
24	0.1264044
25	0.1158755
26	0.1063078
27	0.0975300
28	0.0894770
29	0.0820889
30	0.0753109

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 10 *per Cent.*
1	0.9090909
2	0.8264462
3	0.7513148
4	0.6830134
5	0.6209213
6	0.5644739
7	0.5130581
8	0.4665073
9	0.4240976
10	0.3855432
11	0.3504939
12	0.3186308
13	0.2896643
14	0.2633312
15	0.2393920
16	0.2175291
17	0.1978446
18	0.1798587
19	0.1635079
20	0.1486436
21	0.1351305
22	0.1228459
23	0.1116781
24	0.1015255
25	0.0922959
26	0.0839054
27	0.0762776
28	0.0693433
29	0.0630394
30	0.0573085

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 14 per Cent.
1	0.9009009
2	0.8116224
3	0 7311913
4	0 6586c8
5	0.5933700
6	0 5345675
7	0 4815923
8	0 4338669
9	0 3908710
10	0 3521360
11	0.3172396
12	0 2858014
13	0 2574787
14	0 2319627
15	0 2089754
16	0.1882661
17	0 1696091
18	0.1528009
19	0 1376575
20	0 1240157
21	0.1117258
22	0 1006538
23	0.0905791
24	0 c816928
25	0.0735971
26	c.c653037
27	0.0597330
28	0 0538135
29	0.0484806
30	0.0436762

Years.	The decrease of one pound yearly at 12 per Cent.
1	0 8928571
2	0.7971937
3	0 7117952
4	0 6355314
5	0.5674387
6	0.5065417
7	0.4523586
8	0.4038916
9	0.3606175
10	0 3219799
11	0 2874820
12	0 2566802
13	c.229.788
14	0.2045232
15	0.1826999
16	0.1631249
17	0.1456472
18	0.1300421
19	0.1161090
20	0 1036687
21	0.0925613
22	0.0826440
23	0.0737892
24	0.0658832
25	0 0588242
26	0.0525216
27	3.04*8942
28	0.04 8598
29	0.0375297
30	0.0333783

The direct use of these foregoing Tables under the second Head, is to shew what any sum of money due and payable at the end of any term of years, is worth in ready money, reckoning Interest upon Interest at any of the Rates before mentioned.

As for Example:

If the sum of 240 *l.* be due and payable seven years hence, what is it worth in ready money, accounting Interest upon Interest, at six *per Centum?*

Look in the Table of six *per Cent.* against the seventh year, and you will finde that one pound is worth in ready money 0.6650568.

Then say by the Rule of Three,

l.		*l.*
If 1	— 0.6650568	— 240

240

266022720
13301136

159.6136320

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	159	12	3

And

And thus you may reſolve any queſtion of this nature at any of the Rates of Intereſt before mentioned.

And theſe kinde of Tables, as well as the former, may be prolonged to any number of years deſired: For if the queſtion be, What is 500*l.* due forty years hence worth in ready money at eight *per Centum?*

Take the number in your Table of eight *per Cent.* that ſtandeth againſt the twentieth year (which is the half of forty) and multiply the ſame number by it ſelf, the product will be the decreaſe of one pound in forty years.

Then multiply that number by 500, and the Product anſwereth the queſtion.

The number in the ſaid Table is ,2145482; but you need not take above four of the ſaid figures, to eaſe your Multiplication.

.2145
.2145

10725
8580
2145
4290

4601025

And although there be but seven figures in the Product, yet you must make the number of places eight, because there are eight figures in the Fractions of your Multiplicand and Multiplier, and then it will stand thus, .04601025

Then multiply by 500 500

23.005125 00

l. *s.* *d.*

Facit 23—00—1

In

IN the next place we are to conſider of the manner and way of calculating the Tables under the third Head; ſhewing what the preſent worth of one pound Annuity is for any number of years to come, according to the ſeveral Rates of Intereſt before mentioned; and firſt to begin with that of five *per Cent.*

The queſtion in the firſt place is, *What is one pound due a year hence, worth in ready money?*

Anſw. ——————— 0.9523809

This is the firſt number of the former Table of five *per Cent.* and muſt be the firſt number of the enſuing Table.

Then for the ſecond number; add the ſecond number of the former Table ſhewing the decreaſe of one pound at five *per Cent.* to the firſt number thereof, and the ſum of that Addition ſhall be your ſecond number.

0 9523809
0.9070294

1 8594103

Then add the third number in the ſaid Table to the laſt ſum, and that ſhall be the third number in the Table.

1.8594103
8638375

2.7232478

Then add the fourth number in the ſaid Table to the laſt ſum, and that ſhall be your fourth number, *&c.*

Years

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 5 per Cent.	Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 6 per Cent.
1	0 9523809	1	0.9433962
2	1.8594103	2	1.8333920
3	2.7232478	3	2.6730118
4	3.5459501	4	3.4651053
5	4.3294700	5	4.2123633
6	5.0756911	6	4.9173236
7	5.7863721	7	5.5823804
8	6.4632111	8	6.2097524
9	7.1078195	9	6.8016905
10	7.7217325	10	7.3600849
11	8.3064112	11	7.8808720
12	8.8632481	12	8.3838409
13	9.3935689	13	8.8526794
14	9.8986363	14	9.2949798
15	10.3796528	15	9.7122443
16	10.8377637	16	10.1058900
17	11.2740597	17	10.4772538
18	11.6895797	18	10.8275970
19	12.0853130	19	11.1581094
20	12.4622018	20	11.4699135
21	12.8211435	21	11.7040083
22	13 1629927	22	12.0415728
23	13.4885633	23	12.3033094
24	13.7986305	24	12.5503473
25	14.0939325	25	12.7833453
26	14.3751725	26	13.0031547
27	14.6430201	27	13.2105220
28	14.8981130	28	13.4061515
29	15.1410586	29	13.5907076
30	15.3724353	30	13.7648171

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 7 per Cent.	Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 8 per Cent.
1	0.9345794	1	0.9259259
2	1.8081180	2	1.7832647
3	2.6243157	3	2.5770969
4	3.3872107	4	3.3121267
5	4.1002016	5	3.9927099
6	4.7665435	6	4.6228795
7	5.3892879	7	5.2063699
8	5.9712938	8	5.7466387
9	6.5152271	9	6.2468876
10	7.0235759	10	6.7100811
11	7.4986682	11	7.1389039
12	7.9426796	12	7.5360776
13	8.3576435	13	7.9037755
14	8.7454602	14	8.2442365
15	9.1079057	15	8.5594782
16	9.4466398	16	8.8513686
17	9.7632137	17	9.1216375
18	10.0590771	18	9.3718865
19	10.3355849	19	9.6035985
20	10.5940035	20	9.8181467
21	10.8355162	21	10.0168024
22	11.0612290	22	10.2007429
23	11.2721755	23	10.3710581
24	11.4693217	24	10.5287574
25	11.6535704	25	10.0747753
26	11.8257654	26	10.8099770
27	11.9866953	27	10.9351638
28	12.1370970	28	11.0510775
29	12.2776593	29	11.1584050
30	12.4090259	30	11.2577823

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 9 per Cent.
1	0 9174311
2	1.7591110
3	2.5312943
4	3.2397193
5	3.8897504
6	4.4859174
7	5.0329513
8	5.5348172
9	5.9952445
10	6.4176550
11	6.8051874
12	7.1607217
13	7.4869100
14	7.7861461
15	8.0606838
16	8.3127532
17	8.5438260
18	8.7558193
19	8.9503085
20	9.1287389
21	9.2924365
22	9.4426177
23	9.5803986
24	9.7068030
25	9.8226785
26	9.9289863
27	[illegible]
28	[illegible]
29	[illegible]
30	[illegible]

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 10 per Cent.
1	0 9090909
2	1.7355371
3	2.4868519
4	3.1698654
5	3.7907867
6	4.3552606
7	4.8684188
8	5.3349262
9	5.7590240
10	6.1445672
11	6.4950609
12	6.8136919
13	7.1033562
14	7.3666875
15	7.6060795
16	7.8237087
17	8.0215534
18	8.2014121
19	8.3649201
20	8.5135637
21	8.6485943
22	8.7715402
23	8.8832184
24	8.9847440
25	9.0770400
26	9.1609454
27	9.2372232
28	9.3065665
29	9.3696059
30	9.4269144

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 11 per Cent.
1	0.9009009
2	1.7125233
3	2.4437146
4	3.1023554
5	3.6957254
6	4.2302829
7	4.7118752
8	5.1457421
9	5.5366131
10	5.8887491
11	6.2059887
12	6.4917901
13	6.7492688
14	6.9812315
15	7.1902069
16	7.3784730
17	7.5480821
18	7.7008830
19	7.8385405
20	7.9625562
21	8.0742820
22	8.1749358
23	8.2656149
24	8.3473077
25	8.4209048
26	8.4872085
27	8.5469415
28	8.6007550
29	8.6492356
30	8.6929118

Years.	The present value of one pound annuity at 12 per Cent.
1	0.8928571
2	1.6900508
3	2.4018460
4	3.0373774
5	3.6048161
6	4.1114578
7	4.5638164
8	4.9677080
9	5.3282255
10	5.6503054
11	5.9377874
12	6.1944677
13	6.4236465
14	6.6282704
15	6.8109703
16	6.9740952
17	7.1197424
18	7.2497845
19	7.3658935
20	7.4695622
21	7.5621235
22	7.6447675
23	7.7185567
24	7.7844399
25	7.8432641
26	7.8967857
27	7.9426799
28	7.9845497
29	8.0219334
30	8.0553117

Thus we have finished the Tables under the third Head; shewing what one pound Annuity for any number of years under 31 is worth in ready money; whereby the value of any greater Annuity may easily be found.

As for Example:

What is 35 *l. per annum* for 25 years, worth in ready money at eight *per Cent.*

In the Table of eight *per Cent.* against the twenty fifth year you finde the value of one pound *per annum* to be 10.6747753, therefore 35 *l. per annum* must be worth 35 times the said sum.

	10.6747753
	35
	53373876 5
	32024325 9
Facit	373.6171355

What

What is 200 *l. per annum* for 30 years, worth in ready money at ten *per Cent.*

9.4269144
200

Facit — 1885.3828800

What is 40 *l. per annum* for ten years, worth in ready money at six *per Cent.*

7.3600849
40

294.433960

THe next Head to be considered of, are Tables shewing the value of one pound Annuity, the mony being all forborn till the term be expired, and then to pay the purchase-money all together.

And these Tables are to be gathered out of the Tables shewing the increase of one pound yearly, reckoning Interest upon Interest, at the several rates before mentioned.

As

As in the former Tables, ſo here likewiſe I ſhall begin with that of five *per Cent.*

One pound Annuity to be paid for at one years end, is———	1.0000000
One pound Annuity to be paid for at two years end, is 2 *l.* and the Intereſt of one pound for a year ———	2 0500000
One pound Annuity to be paid for at three years end, is 3 *l.* and the Intereſt of the laſt ſum for a year. ———	3.1525000
One pound Annuity to be paid for at four years end, is 4 *l.* and the Intereſt of the laſt ſum for a year, *&c.* ———	4 3101250

So that the firſt number of the Table of the increaſe of 1 *l.* being added to 1 *l.* maketh the ſecond number of this Table: The ſecond number of the former Table added to the ſecond number of this, maketh the third number: And the third thereof added to this third, maketh the fourth, *&c.*

Years

Years.	5. The value of 1 l. annuity, to be paid at the end of it
1	1.0000000
2	2.0500000
3	3.1525000
4	4.3101250
5	5.5256312
6	6.8019127
7	8.1420083
8	9 5491087
9	11 0265641
10	12.5778923
11	14.2067869
12	15 9171262
13	17.7129824
14	19.5986315
15	21 5785630
16	23 6574911
17	25 8403656
18	28.1323839
19	30.5390031
20	33.0659532
21	35.7192509
22	38.5052134
23	41.4304741
24	44 5019978
25	47.7270977
26	51.1134526
27	54.6691252
28	58.4025815
29	62.3227106
30	66 4388461
31	70.7607884

Years.	6. The value of 1 l. annuity, to be paid at the end of it
1	1.0000000
2	2.0600000
3	3.1836000
4	4.3746161
5	5.6370929
6	6.9753184
7	8.3938375
8	9 8974677
9	11.4913157
10	13 1807946
11	14 9716422
12	16.8699407
13	18.8821371
14	21.0150653
15	23.2759692
16	25 6725273
17	28 2128789
18	30 9056516
19	33.7599907
20	36.7855902
21	39.9927256
22	43.3922852
23	46.0958266
24	50.8155762
25	54.8645108
26	59.1563815
27	63.7057644
28	68.5281103
29	73.6397969
30	79 0581847
31	84.8016758

Years.	7. The value of 1 l. annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.	Years.	8. The value of 1 l. annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.
1	1.0000000	1	0 0000000
2	2.0700000	2	2.0800000
3	3 2149000	3	3.2464000
4	4.4399430	4	4.5061120
5	5.7507390	5	5 8666009
6	7.1532907	6	7.3359289
7	8.6540210	7	8 9228032
8	10 2598024	8	10 6366274
9	11.9779885	9	12.4875576
10	13.8164477	10	14.4865622
11	15.7835990	11	16 6454871
12	17.8884505	12	18.9771260
13	20.1406424	13	21.4952969
14	22.5504874	14	24 2149206
15	25.1290215	15	27.1521145
16	27.8880530	16	30.3242836
17	30.8402167	17	33.7502262
18	33.9990319	18	37.4502442
19	37.3789641	19	41.4462636
20	40 9954916	20	45.7619646
21	44.8651760	21	50 4229217
22	49.0057383	22	55.4567554
23	53.4361400	23	60.8932958
24	58.1766698	24	66.7647594
25	63 2490367	25	73.1059401
26	68.6764693	25	79.9544152
27	74.4838222	27	87.3507681
28	80.6976898	28	95.3388298
29	87.3465281	29	103.9659361
30	94.4607851	30	113.2832109
31	102.0730401	31	123.3458677

Years.	9. The value of 1*l.* annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.	Years.	10. The value of 1 *l.* annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.
1	1.0000000	1	1.0000000
2	2.0900000	2	2.1000000
3	3.2781000	3	3.3100000
4	4.5731288	4	4.6410000
5	5.9847104	5	6.1051000
6	7.5233343	6	7.7156100
7	9.2004344	7	9.4871710
8	11.0284735	8	11.4358881
9	13.0210361	9	13.5794769
10	15.1929293	10	15.9374245
11	17.5002929	11	18.5311669
12	20.1407193	12	21.3842835
13	22.9533840	13	24.5227119
14	26.0191886	14	27.9749831
15	29.3609156	15	31.7724814
16	33.0033980	16	35.9497295
17	36.9737038	17	40.5447024
18	41.3013372	18	45.5991726
19	46.0184570	19	51.1590899
20	51.1601188	20	57.2749989
21	56.7645295	21	64.0024888
22	62.8733372	22	71.4027387
23	69.5319376	23	79.5430136
24	76.7898120	24	88.4973160
25	84.7008951	25	98.3470486
26	93.3239757	26	109.1817545
27	102.7231336	27	121.0999210
28	112.9682157	28	134.2099151
29	124.1353552	29	148.6309087
30	136.3075372	30	164.4940016
31	149.5752156	31	181.9434932

Years.	11. The value of 1 *l.* annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.
1	1 0000000
2	2 1100000
3	3 3421000
4	4.7097310
5	6.2278014
6	7.9128505
7	9.7832739
8	11.8594338
9	14.1639712
10	16.7220077
11	19.5614282
12	22.7131844
13	26.2116337
14	30.0949124
15	34.4053517
16	39.1899393
17	44.5008315
18	50.3959218
19	56.9394720
20	64.2028127
21	72.2651208
22	81.2142827
23	91.1478524
24	102.1741147
25	114.4132658
26	127.9987235
27	143.0785315
28	159.8172238
29	178.3971167
30	199.0207978
31	221.9130838

Years.	12. The value of 1 *l.* annuity, to be paid at the end thereof.
1	1 0000000
2	2 1200000
3	3.3744000
4	4.7793280
5	6.3528473
6	8 1151889
7	10 0890114
8	12 2995926
9	14.7755555
10	17.5487339
11	20.6545817
12	24 1331312
13	28.0291666
14	32.3925950
15	37.2797104
16	42.7532751
17	48.8836675
18	55.7497069
19	63.4396710
20	72.0524307
21	81.6987215
22	91.5025671
23	104.6028741
24	118 1552179
25	133 3338429
26	150 3339029
27	169 3739701
28	190 6988453
29	214 5827055
30	241 3326289
31	271 2925431

Thus I have gone over the fourth Head of Tables, ſhewing the value of one pound Annuity to continue a certain number of years, and the purchaſe-money forborn until the Annuity ceaſeth.

The uſe whereof you may the better underſtand by the following Queſtion.

What will an Annuity of 25 *l.* payable yearly be augmented to in nine years, the purchaſe-money being all that time forborn, accounting Intereſt upon Intereſt at ſix *per Cent. per annum?*

Look in the foregoing Table of ſix *per Cent.* and againſt the ninth year, you will finde 11.4913157. which ſhews what one pound Annuity will amount to in that time: wherefore ſay by the Rule of Three,

If one pound Annuity forborn nine years is worth 11.4913157, what ſhall an Annuity of 25 *l.* a year be worth, being forborn the ſame time?

1 —— 11.4913157 —— 25
25

57456578 5
22982631 4

287.28289 25

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit ——	287	05	8 *ferè.*

A Gentleman putteth his Son Apprentice for ſeven years, and at the ſame time letteth an Annuity of 40 *l. per annum* for ſeven years, and to forbear the money till the time be expired, to raiſe a ſtock for his Son.

What will this 40 *l. per annum* amount to at the ſeven years end, accounting eight *per Cent.* Intereſt upon Intereſt?

In the Table of eight *per Cent.* I finde againſt the ſeventh year 8.9228032 to be the value of one pound Annuity forborn ſeven years.

Then

Then say by the Rule of Three:

1 —— 8.9228032 —— 40

40

356.9121280

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit ——	356	18	03 *fere*

And thus by the help of these foregoing Tables, you may resolve any question of this nature, accounting any of the rates of Interest before mentioned.

THe fifth Head of Tables comes next under consideration, and they are Tables shewing what Annuity one pound ready money will purchase for any number of years in the Table, according to the several rates of Interest before mentioned.

These Tables are more difficult in their calculation then any of the former, by reason of the great Divisions therein used; nevertheless I shall

(according to my former method) lay down the manner thereof: And first I shall begin with that of five *per Cent.*

And here you must look back to the Table of five *per Cent.* under the third Head, (*viz.*) A Table shewing the present value of one pound Annuity: for the Numbers in that Table must be your Divisors in the calculation of this.

The manner is thus:

Let one pound with Cyphers be your Dividend, and the first number in the Table mentioned shall be your Divisor, and the Quotient shall be the first number of the ensuing Table.

Then divide one pound with Cyphers, by the second number in the forementioned Table, and the Quotient shall be your second Number.

Then divide one pound with Cyphers by the third number in the recited Table, and the Quotient shall be your third number in this, &c.

As

As for Example:

1.00000000000000 (1.0500000
9523809

1.00000000000000 (.5378049
1.8594103

1.00000000000000 (.3672085
27232478

And so of the rest.

Then for the Table of six *per Cent.* let the number in your Table shewing the present value of one pound Annuity at six *per Cent.* be your Divisor as before, and one pound with Cyphers your Dividend.

1.00000000000000 (1.0600069
9433962

1.00000000000000 (.5454369
18333926.

Years

Years.	5 per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.
1	1.0500000
2	0.5378049
3	0.3672085
4	0.2820118
5	0.2309748
6	0.1970175
7	0.1728198
8	0.1547212
9	0.1406901
10	0.1295046
11	0.1203889
12	0.1128254
13	0.1064559
14	0.1010240
15	0.0963423
16	0.0922699
17	0.0886991
18	0.0855377
19	0.0827450
20	0.0802426
21	0.0779961
22	0.0759705
23	0.0741368
24	0.0724709
25	0.0709525
26	0.0695643
27	0.0682919
28	0.0671225
29	0.0660455
30	0.0650515

Years.	6. per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.
1	1.0600000
2	0.5454369
3	0.3741098
4	0.2885915
5	0.2373966
6	0.2033626
7	0.1791350
8	0.1610359
9	0.1470222
10	0.1358679
11	0.1267929
12	0.1192770
13	0.1129601
14	0.1075849
15	0.1029638
16	0.0989521
17	0.0954448
18	0.0923473
19	0.0896209
20	0.0871846
21	0.0850046
22	0.0830456
23	0.0812785
24	0.0796790
25	0.0782267
26	0.0769044
27	0.0756972
28	0.0745926
29	0.0735756
30	0.0726489

Years.	7 per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.	Years.	8 per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.
1	1.0700000	1	1.0800000
2	0.5530919	2	0.5607692
3	0.3810517	3	0.3880335
4	0.2952281	4	0.3019208
5	0.2438907	5	0.2504565
6	0.2097958	6	0.2163154
7	0.1855532	7	0.1920724
8	0.1674678	8	0.1740148
9	0.1534865	9	0.1600797
10	0.1423775	10	0.1490295
11	0.1333570	11	0.1400763
12	0.1259020	12	0.1326950
13	0.1196508	13	0.1265281
14	0.1143450	14	0.1212969
15	0.1097946	15	0.1168295
16	0.1058576	16	0.1129768
17	0.1024252	17	0.1096294
18	0.0994126	18	0.1067021
19	0.0967530	19	0.1041276
20	0.0943930	20	0.1018522
21	0.0922890	21	0.0998313
22	0.0904058	22	0.0980321
23	0.0887140	23	0.0964222
24	0.0871890	24	0.0949780
25	0.0858105	25	0.0936800
26	0.0845611	26	0.0925071
27	0.0834258	27	0.0914481
28	0.0823920	28	0.0904889
29	0.0814487	29	0.0896185
30	0.0805865	30	0.0888274
31	0.0798023	31	0.0880546

Years.	9 per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.
1	1.0900000
2	0.5684689
3	0.3950548
4	0.3086687
5	0.2570925
6	0.2229198
7	0.1986905
8	0.1806744
9	0.1667988
10	0.1558201
11	0.1469467
12	0.1396507
13	0.1335666
14	0.1284332
15	0.1240589
16	0.1202999
17	0.1170440
18	0.1142123
19	0.1117300
20	0.1093455
21	0.1076160
22	0.1059050
23	0.1043819
24	0.1030226
25	0.1018063
26	0.1007159
27	0.0997357
28	0.0988543
29	0.0980584
30	0.0973397
31	0.0967105

Years.	10 per Cent. What Annuity 1 l. ready money will purchase.
1	1.1000000
2	0.5761905
3	0.4021150
4	0.3154708
5	0.2637975
6	0.2296070
7	0.2054055
8	0.1874440
9	0.1736410
10	0.1627450
11	0.1539645
12	0.1467633
13	0.1407790
14	0.1357462
15	0.1314750
16	0.1278166
17	0.1246541
18	0.1219302
19	0.1195469
20	0.1174596
21	0.1156244
22	0.1140051
23	0.1125718
24	0.1112998
25	0.1101681
26	0.1091584
27	0.1082579
28	0.1074517
29	0.1067281
30	0.1060794
31	0.1054952

Years.	11 *per Cent.* What Annuity 1 *l.* ready money will purchase.	Years.	12 *per Cent.* What Annuity 1 *l.* ready money will purchase.
1	1.1100000	1	1.1200000
2	0.5839336	2	0.5916981
3	0.4092130	3	0.4163464
4	0.3223353	4	0.3292313
5	0.2705828	5	0.2774066
6	0.2363905	6	0.2432227
7	0.2122446	7	0.2191148
8	0.1943354	8	0.2013000
9	0.1806158	9	0.1876762
10	0.1698153	10	0.1769815
11	0.1611346	11	0.1684129
12	0.1540407	12	0.1614343
13	0.1481635	13	0.1556748
14	0.1432412	14	0.1508689
15	0.1390789	15	0.1468219
16	0.1355293	16	0.1433881
17	0.1324839	17	0.1404545
18	0.1298552	18	0.1379352
19	0.1275747	19	0.1357608
20	0.1255878	20	0.1338766
21	0.1238500	21	0.1322379
22	0.1223251	22	0.1308086
23	0.1209832	23	0.1295579
24	0.1197991	24	0.1284613
25	0.1187522	25	0.1274979
26	0.1178243	26	0.1266498
27	0.1170009	27	0.1259020
28	0.1162688	28	0.1252419
29	0.1156171	29	0.1246582
30	0.1150364	30	0.1241416

Thus much concerning the Tables under the fifth Head, (*viz.*) Tables ſhewing what Annuity one pound ready money will purchaſe, at any of the rates of Intereſt before mentioned.

The uſe whereof is to reſolve queſtions of this nature:

A Gentleman having 450*l.* in ready money, wherewith he intendeth to purchaſe an Annuity for 25 years;

Queſt. *What Annuity will the ſaid* 430 l. *purchaſe for the ſaid term of* 25 years; *reckoning eight* per Cent. *Intereſt?*

You ſhall finde in the foregoing Table of eight *per Cent.* againſt the twenty fifth year this ſum 0.09368, which ſheweth the Annuity which one pound ready money will purchaſe for ſo long time.

Then say by the Rule of Three:

l.		*l.*
1	0.093 68	450
	450	
	0.468400	
	03.7472	
	42.15600	

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	42	03	1, &c.

Again, what Annuity may I purchase for seven years with 325 *l.* reckoning Interest at ten *per Cent.*

In the Table of ten *per Cent.* against the seventh year, you have this number, 0.2154055, shewing what Annuity one pound ready money will purchase.

Then

Then ſay by the Rule of Three,

l.		*l.*
1	0.20540550	325

325

10270275
4108110
6162165

66.75678750

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	farth.
Facit	66	15	1	

There are queſtions likewiſe of another nature reſolvable by the foregoing Tables, (*viz.*) What annual payment will be equal to a ſum of money due at preſent.

As for Example:

A Merchant oweth 500 *l.* and being not able to ſatisfie the ſame preſently, he agreeth with his Creditor to pay the ſaid ſum with Intereſt at

six *per Cent.* in seven years time, by equal yearly payments.

Quest. *What must that yearly payment be?*

Here, as before, look in the Table of six *per Cent.* and against the seventh number you have 0.179135.

Then say by the Rule of Three,

1 — 0.179135 — 500

500

89567500

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit —	89 —	11 —	4

These foregoing Tables may serve for the resolving of all manner of questions concerning the forbearance of monies; payment upon rebate; the value of Leases, Annuities, Pensions, *&c.* that are to be paid yearly.

And although some very well-accomplisht Artists in this Excellent Science, have set forth another Head of Tables, shewing what yearly payments will be equal to any sum of money

money due and payable at the end of certain years to come; I judge it not worth my labour to calculate another Sett of Tables upon that accompt; and that for theſe two Reaſons:

Firſt, becauſe it is rarely known, That a man who is to pay a certain ſum of money four, or five, or ſeven years hence, will begin to pay the ſame preſently by annual payments. Though ſuch caſes may happen, they are not frequent.

Secondly, if any ſuch caſe ſhall happen, the queſtion may be reſolved (with a little pains) by means of the foregoing Tables.

As for Example:

What annual payment will be equal to 450 *l. due five years hence, accounting Intereſt upon Intereſt at ſix* per Centum?

Firſt, ſee by the Table of the Decreaſe of one pound yearly, what 450 *l.* due at the end of five years is worth in ready money.

The Table of Decreaſe at ſix *per Cent.* ſheweth, that one pound due

five years hence is worth in ready money, 747258.

Then say by the Rule of Three, thus;

l.

1 —— 747258 —— 450

l.

Facit 336.26611 ready mony.

Then look in the last Head of Tables, and you shall finde in that of six *per Cent.* that one pound ready mony will purchase an Annuity of .2373966.

Then say by the Rule of Three,

1 —— .2373966 —— 336.26611

.2373966

201759966
201759966
302639949
100879983
23538627
100879983
6725322

79.828428835 26

l. *s.* *d.*

Facit —— 79 —— 16 —— 7

What yearly payment is equal to 340 *l.*

due

due at the end of ſeven years, reckoning Intereſt upon Intereſt at eight per Cent.

Firſt, See what 340 *l.* due ſeven years hence is worth in ready money, by the Table of Decreaſe, at eight *per Cent.*

l.

Facit — 198.3866.

Then look in the laſt Table at eight *per Cent.* againſt the ſeventh year, and you ſhall finde that one pound ready money will purchaſe .1920724.

Then ſay by the Rule of Three,

If one pound ready money will purchaſe .19207 (for you need not take in all the figures) what Annuity ſhall 198.3866 purchaſe for the ſame time?

1 — .19207 — 198.3866

.19207

13887062

39677320

17854794

1983866

38.104114262

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	38	02	1

This Anſwer may be proved by a notable

notable Table, (*viz.*) by the Table of eight *per Cent.* shewing the value of one pound Annuity to be paid at the end of seven years, where you shall finde the value to be 8.9228.

Then say by the Rule of Three,

1 —— 8.9228 —— 38.105

38105

446140
892280
713824
267684

340.003294

Facit — 340*l.*

Where note, that the Decimal Fraction which remains over and above the 340 *l.* (being about three farthings) ariseth by reason that there is one Unite added to the last figure of your Multiplier; for in the former Product, it is but 4, and there it is made 5, of purpose to bring out your Product fully: for if you had multiplied by all the thirteen figures in the former Product without adding,

ding a Unite to the laſt figure, your Product would have been ſomething ſhort of 340 *l.* though not any thing conſiderable. So that in ſuch Multiplications it is moſt convenient to add a Unite unto the laſt figure (which you make uſe of) in the Fraction.

Here followeth ſome Directions for the uſe of the Tables under the firſt Head, (viz.) Tables of Intereſt upon Intereſt, or what one pound will amount to at the end of a certain number of years.

BY which Tables alone, or by any one of them (for the ſame rate of Intereſt) all the foregoing Queſtions; and any others of the like nature, may be reſolved without any of the other Tables contained under the other four Heads.

Which Tables are calculated and ſet down onely for the more ready reſolving of Queſtions, and not out of any abſolute neceſſity thereof; for the Table of Intereſt upon Intereſt is the ground and baſis of all the other Tables.

the ground and basis of all the other Tables. Therefore let the Question be,

First, What any sum of money, being put forth at Interest upon Interest, will amount unto in any number of years.

Secondly, What any sum of money due a certain number of years to come, is worth in ready money.

Thirdly, What any Annuity to continue a certain number of years, is worth in ready money.

Fourthly, What any Annuity to continue a certain number of years, is worth to be paid for at the end or expiration of the Annuity.

Fifthly, What Annuity for a certain number of years, any sum of ready money will purchase.

Or, *Sixthly*, What yearly payment will be equal to any sum of money due a certain number of years to come.

All or any of these, may be resolved by the Table of Interest upon Interest onely, if you will observe the following Directions. I shall for instance sake, make use onely of the Table

Table of Intereſt upon Intereſt, or the increaſe of one pound yearly at ſix *per Cent.* for the ſame directions will ſerve for any other rate of Intereſt; and therefore it will be requiſite to ſet down the ſaid Table again, which is done on the other ſide of this page: the direct and immediate uſe whereof is to ſhew what any ſum of money being put out at Intereſt, will amount unto in a certain number of years.

As for Example:

What will 250 *l.* amount to in nine years time, accounting Intereſt upon Intereſt at ſix *per Centum?*

The Number againſt the ninth year is 1,6895.

Then ſay — 1 — 1,6895 — 250

		250
		844750
		33790
		422375
	l.	*s.* *d.*
Facit	422	07 — 6

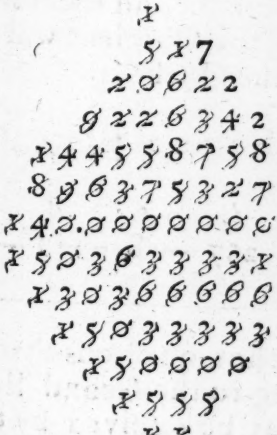
Years.

Years.	At 6 per Cent. The increase of 1 l. yearly.
1	1.0600000
2	1.1236000
3	1.1910160
4	1.2624769
5	1.3382255
6	1.4185191
7	1.5036302
8	1.5938480
9	1.6894789
10	1.7908476
11	1.8982985
12	2.0121964
13	2.1329282
14	2.2609039
15	2.3965581
16	2.5403516
17	2.6927727
18	2.8543391
19	3.0255995
20	3.2071354
21	3.3995636
22	3.6035374
23	3.8197496
24	4.0489346
25	4.2918707
26	4.5493829
27	4.8223459
28	5.1116866
29	5.4183878
30	5.7434911
31	6.0880994
32	6.4533853
33	6.8405884
34	7.2510237

But if the Question be of this nature, What is 240 *l.* due seven years hence worth in ready money at six *per Centum*?

The Rule is this:

Let your sum of 240 *l.* (with Cyphers added thereunto) be your Dividend, and the seventh number in your Table your Divisor, and the Quotient shall be the Answer to the Question.



	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	159	12	3

The

The same Question is propounded and answered before by means of the Table under the second Head, which is calculated for Questions of this nature, and resolveth them by Multiplication; but according to this last Rule, it must be done by Division: onely to ease your work, you may leave out the two last figures of your Divisor, as in the Example above.

If 325 *l.* be due and payable four years hence, how much readie mony will countervail it?

Let the said sum be your Dividend, and the fourth number in the Table be your Divisor, the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question.

325.0000000000 (257.4318
126247

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit —	257 —	8 —	7 — $\frac{1}{5}$

Thus you see how questions that do properly belong to the second Head of Tables, may be resolved by this Table alone.

In the next place, What is 40 *l.* *per annum*

annum for ten years worth in ready money at six *per Centum?*

This question, and all others of the same nature, may likewise be resolved by the said Table of Interest upon Interest, thus:

The question being for ten years, First, substract one Integer from the tenth number in the Table, and the remainder will be .7908476.

Secondly, multiply the same by 100, which is done by adding two Cyphers thereunto, then it will stand thus, 790847600.

Thirdly, divide that number by the rate of Interest, which is six.

```
XIX  XXXX
790847600 (131807933
6666 6666
```

Fourthly, multiply that Quotient by the Annuity, which is 40 *l.*

```
131807933
      40
---------
5272317320
---------
```

Fifthly,

Fifthly, this Product ſhall be your Dividend, and the tenth number in the ſaid Table your Diviſor; the Quotient will be the anſwer to the Queſtion.

l.
5272317320.000000 (294 4034.
17908476

	l.	s.	d.
Facit	— 294	— 08	— 00

Again, What is 27 *l.*——10 *s.* *per annum* for ſeventeen years worth in ready money at ſix *per centum*?

Firſt, Look in the Table againſt the ſeventeenth year, there you have this number, 2.6927727. From this ſubſtract one Integer, and the remainder will be, 1 6927727.

Then add two Cyphers thereunto, and divide it by the rate of Intereſt, which is 6.

41 15552 2
1692772700 (282128783
6666666666

	275
	1410643915
	1974899481
	564257566
	7758539532 5

Then

Then multiply the Quotient by the Annuity, as you see, which is 27.5 and divide the Product by the number in your Table, the Quotient will be the answer to the Question.

l.

7758539532.500 (288.124
26927727

This may suffice to shew that questions properly belonging to the third Head of Tables, may be resolved by the Table of Interest upon Interest alone.

And this Table is sufficient likewise to resolve questions that do properly belong to the fourth Head of Tables.

As for Example:

What is 35 *l. per annum* for seven years worth, the purchase-money being forborn till the end of the term, at six *per Cent.*

Questions of this nature are more easily resolved by the aforesaid Table then the questions last wrought:

For,

For, first, having substracted (as before) one Integer from the number in your Table against the seventh year, add two Cyphers thereunto, and divide that number by the Interest, which is 6, and then multiply that Quotient by the Annuity, which is 35. and that Product is the answer to the question.

As for Example:

25252444
50363200 (83938366
66666666 35

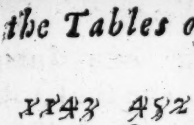
41969183 0
25181509 8

293784281 0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	293	15	8

What is an Annuity of 17 *l. per annum* for fifteen years, worth to be paid for at the end of the said term, accounting six *per Cent.* Interest?

Observe the directions above, and the work is as followeth.



(232759683
17

16293177811
232759683

Facit — 3956914611

And thus you ſee the uſe and ſufficiencie of the ſaid Table of Intereſt upon Intereſt, in reference to the reſolving of all ſuch manner of queſtions.

Now it remains to ſhew the uſe thereof, in the reſolving of Queſtions which properly belong to the fifth Head of Tables, ſhewing what Annuity one pound ready money will purchaſe. As ſuppoſe the queſtion were,

What Annuity will 500*l. purchaſe for one and twenty years, after the rate of ſix* per Centum?

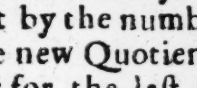
How may this and ſuchlike queſtions be reſolved by means of the aforeſaid Table onely?

Having (according to the former method)

method) ſubſtracted one Integer from the number in the ſaid Table, and added two Cyphers to the remainder, and divided the ſame by ſix (the rate of Intereſt) which is all done ſuddenly.

Then muſt you divide that Quotient by the number in the Table, and the new Quotient ſhall be your Diviſor for the laſt work; and the purchaſe-money being 500*l.* ſhall be your Dividend.

The work.



Divide the ſaid Quotient by the number in the Table, and the new Quotient will be, 11.7640683.

Then laſtly divide the purchaſe-money, which is 500*l.* by this laſt Quotient, 11.7640683, and the Quotient of that diviſion will be the anſwer

ſwer to the Queſtion: but for eaſe of working, you may leave out the four laſt figures of your Diviſor.

3 6
5 9 x 9 4
x 9 4 4 x 9 7 2
5 9 9.9 9 9 9 9 9 0 (42.5025
x x.7 6 4 4 4 6 4 4
x x 7 6 8 7 7 6
x x 7 x 7
x 1

	l.	*s.*	
Facit	42	10	and better.

So that 500 *l.* ready money will purchaſe 42 *l.* —— 10 *s.* —— 0 *d.* *per annum* for one and twenty years, reckoning ſix *per Cent.*

What Annuity to endure five and twenty years, may be purchaſed with 875 *l.* ready money, accounting Intereſt upon Intereſt at ſix *per Centum?*

Obſerve the former directions, and the work will be thus.

The number in the Table, one Integer being ſubſtracted, is 3.2918707.

5 3 2 3 x 4 4
3 2 9 x 8 7 0 7 0 9 (548645116
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

Divide

Divide this quotient by the number in the Table against the five and twentieth year, and the Quotient will be as followeth.

548645116.00000 (12.7833
42918707

Then divide the purchase-money, which is 875 *l.* by this last quotient, and the work is done.

6 2 2
5 7 3 5 2
2 0 8 0 0 2 6 8
8 7 5.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (68.45
2 2 7 8 3 3 3 3 3
2 2 7 8 3 3 3
2 2 7 8 8
1 2 7

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Facit—68	—09	—00	*per an.*

Lastly, This Table of Interest upon Interest is likewise useful in resolving questions of another nature, (*viz.*)

What yearly payment, to begin presently, is equal to 600 *l.* due seven years hence?

The Rule for this and such like questions is as before. Substract one Integer from the number in the Table,

Table, add two Cyphers, divide the ſame by the rate of Intereſt. And laſtly, divide the purchaſe-money by that quotient, and the work is done.

As for Example:

2525244
5036200 (83938366
66666666

This Quotient muſt be your Diviſor; but you may leave out the three laſt figures, to eaſe the work.

l.

600.000000000 (71.4873.
83983

So that this Table alone, for this rate of Intereſt, will ſerve upon all occaſions, if it be but well managed, and improved according to the foregoing directions.

How to reſolve Queſtions of Annuities, Leaſes, &c. which are for longer time then is mentioned in the former Tables, which are onely for thirty or one and thirty years.

AND if you will make uſe onely of the Table of Intereſt upon Intereſt, according to the former di-

rections, the observation of one short Rule will furnish you sufficiently for the business.

Therefore let the Question be; What is an Annuity of 80 *l. per annum* worth for sixty years, at six *per Centum?*

Take the thirtieth year of the Table (which is the one half of sixty) and multiply that number by the same number, the Product shall be the number for the sixtieth year.

The number against the thirtieth year in the Table is 5·7434911; but to shorten the work, you may cut off the three last figures, making the next figure, which is 4, to be 5, because you cut off a 9.

```
   5·7435
   5·7434
  ------
  229740
 172305
229740
372045
287175
-------------
32·6872179 (0
-------------
```

This

This number improved as hath been taught, will anſwer the Queſtion.

The number you ſee is 32.6872179
One Unite ſubſtracted–1.

There remains——31.6872179

Two ciphers added to it.3168721790 0

Divide it by ſix, being the rate of Intereſt.

4 x 5522
3x6872x7900 (5281202983
66666 6666 80

Multiplied by the Annuity,——
422496238640

Then divide this product by the number in the Table for the ſixtieth year, and the quotient anſwereth the queſtion.

422496238640.000 (1292.542
326872179

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit——	1292——	10 ——	10

Where note, that the product of the Multiplication by 80, is taken for a whole number, and the Divisor (being the number for the sixtieth year of the Table) is likewise taken for a whole number; therefore (according to the Rule formerly given in Division) there will be four figures in the integral part of the Quotient.

Quest. *What is* 25 l. per annum *worth for fifty years, reckoning six* per Cent. *Interest?*

The number against the twentie fifth year (in the Table of Interest upon Interest) being the half of fifty years, is 4.29187.

This must be multiplyed by the same number, and the product will be the number for the fiftieth year.

```
                4291 87
                4291 87
              300 4309
             3433 496
             4291 87
          3862 683
           858 374
         171 6748
  18.4201 48|0969
```

Sub-

Subſtract one Unite from the Integer, and add two Cyphers to the remainder, then divide by 6.

```
   8    2 3
 1 7.4 2 0 1 4 8 0 0(290335800
   6 6   6 6 6 6
```

Multiply the Quotient by the Annuity 25 *l.*

```
 290335800
        25
----------
 145167900
5806716000
----------
7258395000
----------
```

Then divide this Product by the number in the Table for the fiftieth year, 18420148, and the quotient will be as followeth.

```
72583950.           l.
184201  (Facit     394
```

The Fraction that will remain upon the Diviſion is inconſiderable.

Queſt. *What is* 20 l. per annum *for forty years worth, to be paid for all together at the end of the term, at ſix* per Centum?

Multiply the number againſt the twentieth year in the ſaid Table of Intereſt upon Intereſt, by the ſame number, and the Product ſhall be the number for the fortieth year.

```
   3.2071
   3.2071
  ------
   32071
  224497
  641420
  96213
 ---------
 10.285490 41
 ---------
```

Then, as before is taught, ſubſtract one Unite from the Integer, add two Cyphers to the Remainder, divide the ſame by the rate of Intereſt, then multiply the Quotient by the Annuity, and the work is done.

3 43 1423
9285490041200 (154.75817350
666666666666 20

3095.16347000

Facit ——— 3095 *l.* ——— 3 *s.* &c.

For your further satisfaction in this particular, you may prove the certainty of the Rule given, by those numbers that are contained in the foregoing Table, shewing the increase of one pound yearly at six *per Cent.* Thus,

Take the number against the tenth year in the said Table, and multiply the same by it self, you shall finde the Product to make the twentieth number.

1.7908
1.7908

143264
1611720
125356
17908

3.20696464

This Product differeth not the tenth part of a farthing from the twentieth number in the said Table; and the reason of that small difference is, because all the figures of the tenth number are not multiplyed, the three last being cut off, to avoid tediousness.

Therefore it must necessarily follow, that if you multiply the twentieth number by its self, the Product will be the number for the fortieth year: and so the twenty fifth number multiplied by it self, produceth the fiftieth year.

And the Reason is clear: For, if one pound in twelve years becometh two pound, how much shall two pound increase unto in the same time?

1 —— 2 —— 2
2
Facit—— 4

And this four pound in twelve years more will increase to eight pound, and this eight pound in twelve

twelve years more will increaſe to ſixteen pound at the ſame rate of Intereſt, *&c.*

This Digreſſion (concerning the Improvement of the Tables of Intereſt upon Intereſt, or the increaſe of one pound yearly) is ſet down for the inſtruction of thoſe who delight in the ſtudy of this excellent Art, and are willing to dive into the ſecrets thereof. The other Tables being more eaſie and apt to reſolve thoſe Queſtions for which they were purpoſely calculated, and will ſerve for divers other Queſtions not hitherto mentioned in this Tract.

As for Example:

What is forty pound, after ſeven years, to continue one and twenty years, worth in ready money at eight *per Centum?*

Or what is a Leaſe of forty pound *per annum* for eight and twenty years worth in ready money, when as there is no Rent to be received the firſt ſeven years?

Look in the Table of eight *per Cent.* ſhewing the value of one pound Annuity, and ſet down firſt the num-

ber against the twenty eighth year; which is, - - - - - - - - - - 11.0510775.
Substract the seventh number from it - - - - - 5.2063699
Then multiply the remainder by the Annuity, and the work is done - - - 5.8447076 40
Facit 233 *l.*-15 *s.*-9 *d.* 233 7883040

Quest. *What is* 55 *l.* per annum *for seven years in reversion after ten years, worth in ready money at eight* per Centum?

Substract the tenth year from the seventeenth in the Table aforesaid, Then multiply the remainder by the Annuity, and the work is done.

9 1216375
6.7100811
2.4115564
55
120577820
120577820
132.6356020

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Facit	132	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Quest.

Queſt. *What is* 100 l. per annum *for one and twenty years, and* 120 l. per annum *for ſeven years after the one and twenty years is expired, worth in ready money at ten* per Cent.

Look in the Table ſhewing the value of one pound *per annum* at ten *per Cent.* and againſt the one and twentieth year, you ſhall find that one pound *per annum* is worth 8.6486943.

This number being multiplied by 100, ſheweth the value of 100 *l.* for one and twenty years, which is 864.86943.

Then to find the value of the other part of the Queſtion, (*viz.*) What is 120 *l. per annum* for ſeven years in reverſion, after one and twenty years, worth in ready money?

Firſt, Subſtract the one and twentieth number in the ſaid Table, out of the eight and twentieth number, then multiply the Remainder by 120 *l.* and that Product will be the Anſwer to the Second Part of the Queſtion.

The

The 28th number is----9.3065665
The 21th number is----8.6486943
0657 8722
The Multiplier———————120
13157 4440
6578 7220
The Product---———78.9446640
The former sum added———} 864.86943
Facit--943.8140940

Sometimes you may meet with questions of another nature, (*viz.*)

If a Landlord require 200 *l.* Fine for a Lease of one and twenty years, what is a Lease of the same Premises worth for fifteen years, supposing the rate of Interest to be ten *per Centum*?

Look in the Table shewing the present value of one pound Annuity at ten *per Cent.* thereby you may state the question upon the Rule of Three, Thus:

Let the number against the one and twentieth year be the first.

The fine, which is 200 *l.* the second.

And

And the number againſt the fifteenth year the third: the quotient will be the anſwer to the queſtion.

8.648 —— 200 —— 7.606

200

1521.200

78x83

xooo6x68

65644085280 *l.*

x52x.2ooooooo (175.9019

864888884888

86444466 4

8668 8

8

l. *s.*

Facit —— 175 —— 18 ——&c.

Queſt. *If a Leaſe for ſeven years be worth, or is valued at* 45 l. *what ſhall a Leaſe for one and twenty years (of the ſame premiſes) be worth, accounting Intereſt at eight* per Centum?

Look in the Table ſhewing the preſent value of one pound Annuity at eight *per Cent.* and then ſtate the queſtion upon the Rule of Three, Thus:

Let

Let the number against the seventh year be your first number.

Let your Fine, which is 45 *l.* be the second.

And the number against the one and twentieth year be your third number.

l.

5.2063 ——— 50 ——— 10.0168

45

500840
400672

450.7560

42
4007
41652
30140089
3425225063
452.75600000(86.5789
5.20633333
5206666
520000
5222
55

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*farth.*
Facit	86	11	6	3

And

And thus you may reſolve any other queſtion of this nature, theſe two Examples being (I hope) ſufficient for your direction.

And whereas it is commonly uſed to reckon the value of Leaſes of Houſes and Lands by the yearly Rent thereof; ſaying, Such a Leaſe is worth ſo many years purchaſe: Theſe Tables will ſtand you in ſtead upon this account likewiſe, reckoning Intereſt at any of the rates before mentioned.

As for Example:

How many years purchaſe is a Leaſe of Land worth which is to endure thirty years, reckoning Intereſt at five *per Centum?*

Look in the Table ſhewing the preſent value of one pound Annuity at five *per Cent.* and againſt the thirtieth year you have this number, 15.3724353, which is 15*l.*--7*s.*--6*d.* very near. And this ſheweth how many years purchaſe ſuch a Leaſe is worth by looking upon it; for the fifteen pound ſignifieth fifteen years pur-

purchase, and five shillings of the seven shillings six pence signifieth one quarter of a year more, and the other two shillings six pence is half a quarter more then that. So that if the Rent be twenty pound *per annum*, the Lease for thirty years is worth as followeth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
15 *l.* Multiplied by 20, is	300	00	00
5 *s.* Multiplied by 20, is	5	00	00
2 *s.* 6 *d.* Multiplied by 20, is	2	10	00
Facit	307	10	00

How many years purchase is a Lease of one and twenty years worth at six *per Centum*?

Look in the Table shewing the value of one pound Annuity at six *per Cent.* and against the one and twentieth year you shall finde this number, 11.7640683, which telleth you upon sight thereof, that it is worth eleven years and three quarters of a years purchase.

So

So that if the Rent be eight pound *per annum*, it is worth as followeth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
8 times 11 *l.* maketh——	88	00	00
8 times 15 *s.* maketh——	06	00	00
Facit ——	94	00	00

How many years purchaſe is a Leaſe of a Houſe for fourteen years worth at ten *per Centum*?

In the Table of ten pound *per Cent*, the fourteenth number is 7.3666875, which is ſeven pound ſeven ſhillings and four pence, that is to ſay, ſeven years four months and better. So that if the Rent be forty pound *per annum*, the purchaſe will be as followeth.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
40 times 7 *l.* maketh--	280	00	00
4 months Rent is---	13	06	08
Facit ———	293	06	08

Furthermore, if a certain ſum of money be demanded for a Leaſe, or

if

if the Landlord require ſo many years purchaſe for a Leaſe for certain years (which is very ordinary and common) theſe Tables will ſhew you what rate of Intereſt he alloweth you for your money.

As for Example:

Suppoſe a Leaſe for one and twenty years be to be ſold, and the Landlord requireth nine years purchaſe for the ſame; What Intereſt doth he allow you for your money? It matters not what the Rent is, but let it be what it will, he will have nine years Rent for the purchaſe.

In this caſe, look over the Tables ſhewing the preſent value of one pound Annuity, againſt the one and twentieth year, and ſee whoſe one and twentieth number cometh to nine pound, or neareſt thereunto? and the Title of that Table ſheweth you the rate of the Intereſt allowed.

Now in looking over thoſe Tables, you ſhall finde that the Table of nine *per Cent.* cometh neareſt the ſum: There-

Therefore the rate of Intereſt allowed for your money in that bargain, is about nine *per Cent.*

Again, if a Landlord demand 400 *l.* for a Leaſe of thirty years, the yearly Rent being 40 *l.* what Intereſt doth he allow the purchaſer for his money?

Firſt, ſee how many years purchaſe this is, which is done by dividing the ſum demanded, which is 400 *l.* by the Annuity or yearly Rent, which is 40 *l.*

400 (10
~~400~~

This Quotient being 10, ſheweth that it is ten years purchaſe; therefore look over the aforeſaid Tables, ſhewing the preſent value of one pound Annuity, till you finde that Table which againſt the thirtieth year hath the neareſt ſum to 10 *l.* and the Title thereof ſheweth the rate of Intereſt allowed in that bargain, which you will finde to be the Table of nine *per Centum.* And thus you may do for any other of this Nature.

Sup-

Suppose a Lease of a House wherein is nineteen years to come, and the Rent 20 *l. per annum*, be to be sold for 185 *l.* what rate of Interest is allowed?

First (as before) divide the purchase-money by the yearly Rent.

185 (9¼
20

This Quotient sheweth it is nine years and a quarters purchase, or 9 *l.* —— 5 *s.* Therefore look in the aforesaid Tables against the nineteenth year, till you finde the neareſt sum to 9.25000, and the Title of that Table sheweth the rate of Interest.

In searching you shall finde the Table of eight *per Cent.* giveth 9 *l.* —— 12 *s.* and the Table of nine *per Cent.* giveth but 8 *l.* —— 19 *s.* one being too much, and the other too little, sheweth the Interest allowed to be betwixt eight *per Cent.* and nine *per Cent.*

Much

Much more might be added of this nature, in reſpect of half yearly and quarterly payments, which would have ſwelled the Book into a greater Volume; which payments (in reſpect or compariſon of yearly) are ſo inconſiderable, that I thought it not worth my time nor your ſtudy: For you ſhall hardly find a purchaſer that will advance his purchaſe-money the more, becauſe he is to receive the Annuity half-yearly or quarterly.

Then

TABLES
OF
REBATE
OR
DISCOMPT

At 6 *per Cent.*

From 1 to 36 Months.
From 1 ſhilling to 1000 *l.*

The Uſe of the following Tables for Rebate or Diſcompt of Money after the rate of ſix per Cent. per annum, *from one to 36 Moneths.*

Queſt. 1. *There is a man oweth me* 500 l. *to be paid at the expiration of three and twenty Moneths: I demand what ſum of money he is to pay me preſently, allowing him ſix* per Centum?

Anſw. If you look into the Table for three and twenty Moneths in the top-Column, and carry your finger downwards till it come juſt oppoſite to 500 *l.* in the firſt Column (intituled *Principal*) you will finde that *l.* 448--8--7--$\frac{1}{4}$ will pay that ſum; and ſo of any other ſum.

Queſt.

Queſt. 2.

What ſum of money will pay 1469 l. *diſcompted for nineteen Moneths, after the rate of ſix* per Centum?

Principal.

l.1000:	l. 913:	4: 10:	082
l. 400:	l. 365:	5: 11:	232
l. 69:	l. 54:	15: 10:	684
l. 9:	l. 8:	4: 4:	604
l.1469:	l.1341:	11:	600

Facit l.1341: 11: $\frac{1}{2}$

Queſt.

Queſt. 3.

What ſum of money will pay l. 684: 17: *diſcompted for four and twenty Moneths after the rate of ſix* per Centum ?

l.600:	l.535:14: 3:	428
l. 80:	l. 71: 8: 6:	857
l. 4:	l. 3:11: 5:	142
l. :10:	l. : 8:11:	142
l. : 7:	l. : 6: 3:	
l.684:17:	l.611: 9: 5:	569

Facit l.611:9:5: ½

Pounds.	1 Moneth. l.	s.	d	far	2 Moneths. l.	s.	d	far
1		19	10	3		19	9	2
10	9	10			9	18		
100	99	10		2	99		2	1
1000	995		5	3	990	1	11	3
2	1	19	9	2	1	19	7	
20	19	18			19	16		1
200	199		1		198		4	3
2000	199		11	3	1980	3	11	2
3	2	19	8	1	2	19	4	3
30	29	17			29	14		2
300	298	10	1	3	297		7	1
3000	2985	1	5	3	2970	5	11	1
4	3	19	7		3	19	2	1
40	39	16			39	12		3
400	398		2	1	396		9	2
4000	3980	1	11	3	3960	7	11	
5	4	19	6		4	19		
50	49	15		1	49	10	1	
500	497	10	2	3	495		11	3
5000	4975	2	5	3	4950	9	10	3
6	5	19	4	3	5	18	9	2
60	59	14		1	59	8	1	1
600	597		3	2	594	1	2	1
6000	5970	2	11	3	5940	11	10	2

Pounds	1 Moneth. l.	s.	d.	far	2 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	19	3	2	6	18	7	1
70	69	13		1	69	6	1	2
700	690	10	4		693	1	4	2
7000	6965	3	5	3	693	13	10	1
8	7	19	2	1	7	18	4	3
80	79	12		1	79	4	1	3
800	796		4	3	792	1	7	
8000	7960	3	11	3	7920	15	10	
9	8	19	1	1	8	18	2	2
90	89	11		2	89	2	2	
900	893	10	5	1	894	1	9	1
9000	8955	4	5	1	8910	17	9	1
10000	9950	4	11	1	9900	19	9	2

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11	3		11	3
2	1	11	3	1	11	3
3	2	11	3	2	11	2
4	3	11	3	3	11	2
5	4	11	2	4	11	1
6	5	11	2	5	11	1
7	6	11	2	6	11	
8	7	11	2	7	11	
9	8	11	1	8	10	3
10	9	11	1	9	10	2

Pounds.	3 Moneths.				4 Moneths.			
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*far.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far.*
1		19	8	1		19	7	1
10	9	17		2	9	16		3
100	98	10	5	1	98		9	1
1000	985	4	5		980	7	10	
2	1	19	4	3	1	19	2	2
20	19	14	1		19	12	1	3
200	197		10	2	196	1	6	3
2000	197	8	10	1	1960	15	8	
3	2	19	1	1	2	18	9	3
30	29	11	1	2	29	8	2	3
300	295	11	3	3	294	2	4	
3000	2955	13	3	2	2941	3	6	1
4	3	18	9	3	3	18	5	
40	39	8	2		39	4	3	3
400	394	1	9	1	392	3	1	2
4000	3940	17	8	3	3921	11	4	1
5	4	18	6	1	4	18		1
50	49	5	2	2	49		4	2
500	492	12	2	2	490	3	11	
5000	4926	2	2		4901	19	2	2
6	5	18	2	2	5	17	7	3
60	59	2	3		58	16	5	2
600	591	2	7	3	588	4	8	1
6000	5911	6	7		5882	7		2

Pounds	3 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	4 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	17	11		6	17	3	
70	68	19	3	2	68	12	6	2
700	689	13	1		686	5	5	3
7000	6896	11		1	6862	14	10	3
8	7	17	7	2	7	1	10	1
80	78	16	4	1	78	8	7	2
800	788	3	6	2	784	6	3	1
8000	7881	15	5	2	7843	2	8	3
9	8	17	4		8	16	5	2
90	88	13	4	3	88	4	8	1
900	886	13	11	3	882	7		2
9000	8866	19	10	3	8823	10	7	
10000	9852	4	4		9803	18	5	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11	3		11	3
2	1	11	2	1	11	2
3	2	11	1	2	11	1
4	3	11	1	3	11	
5	4	11		4	10	3
6	5	10	3	5	10	2
7	6	10	3	6	10	1
8	7	10	2	7	10	
9	8	10	1	8	9	3
10	9	10		9	9	2

Pounds.	5 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	6 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		19	6			19	5	
10	9	15	1	1	9	14	2	
100	97	11	2	2	97	1	8	3
1000	975	12	2	1	970	17	5	2
2	1	19		1	1	18	10	
20	19	10	2	3	19	8	4	
200	195	2	5	1	194	3	5	3
2000	1951	4	4	2	1941	14	11	1
3	2	18	6	1	2	18	3	
30	29	5	4	1	29	2	6	1
300	292	13	7	3	291	5	2	3
3000	2926	16	7		2912	12	5	
4	3	18		2	3	17	8	
40	39		5	3	38	16	8	1
400	390	4	10	2	388	6	11	3
4000	3902	8	9	1	3883	9	10	3
5	4	17	6	2	4	17	1	
50	48	15	7	1	48	10	10	1
500	487	16	1		485	8	8	3
5000	4878		11	2	4854	7	4	
6	5	17		3	5	16	6	
60	58	10	8	3	58	5		2
600	585	7	3	3	582	10	5	
6000	5853	13	2		5825	4	10	1

Pounds	5 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	6 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	16	7		6	15	12	
70	68	5	10		67	19	2	2
700	682	18	6	1	679	12	2	3
7000	6829	5	4	1	6796	2	3	3
8	7	16	1		7	15	4	
80	78		11	2	77	13	4	3
800	780	9	9		776	13	11	3
8000	7804	17	6	3	7766	19	9	2
9	8	15	7	1	8	14	9	
90	87	16	1		87	7	6	3
900	878		11	2	873	15	8	1
9000	8780	9	9		8737	17	3	1
10000	9756	1	11	1	9708	14	9	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11	3		11	2
2	1	11	1	1	11	1
3	2	11		2	10	3
4	3	10	3	3	10	2
5	4	10	2	4	10	1
6	5	10		5	9	3
7	6	9	3	6	9	2
8	7	9	2	7	9	
9	8	9	1	8	8	3
10	9	9		9	8	2

Pounds.	7 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	8 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		19	3	3		19	2	3
10	9	13	2	3	9	12	3	2
100	96	12	4	1	96	3		3
1000	966	3	8		961	10	9	
2	1	18	7		1	18	5	2
20	19	6	5	2	19	4	7	1
200	193	4	8	3	192	6	1	3
2000	1932	7	4		1923	1	6	1
3	2	17	11	2	2	17	8	1
30	28	19	8	2	28	16	11	
300	289	17	1		288	9	2	3
3000	2898	11			2884	12	3	2
4	3	17	3	2	3	16	11	
40	38	12	11	1	38	9	2	3
400	386	9	5	2	384	12	3	2
4000	3864	14	8		3846	3		3
5	4	16	7	1	4	16	1	3
50	48	6			48	1	6	1
500	483	1	10		480	15	4	2
5000	4830	18	4	1	4807	13	10	
6	5	5	11	1	5	15	4	2
60	57	9	15		57	13	10	
600	579	14	12	1	576	18	5	2
6000	5797	2		1	5769	4	7	1

Pounds.	7 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	8 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	15	3		6	14	7	1
70	67	12	7	3	67	6	1	3
700	676	6	6	3	673	1	6	1
7000	6763	5	8	1	6730	15	4	2
8	7	14	7		7	13	10	
80	77	5	10	3	76	18	5	2
800	772	18	11		769	4	7	1
8000	7729	9	4	2	7692	6	1	3
9	8	13	10	3	8	13		3
90	86	19	1	2	86	10	9	
900	869	11	3	2	865	7	8	1
9000	8695	13		2	8653	16	11	
10000	9661	16	8	2	9615	7	8	1

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11	2		11	2
2	1	11		1	11	
3	2	10	3	2	10	2
4	3	10	1	3	10	
5	4	9	3	4	9	2
6	5	9	2	5	9	
7	6	9		6	8	3
8	7	8	3	7	8	1
9	8	8	1	8	7	3
10	9	7	3	9	7	1

Pounds.	9 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	10 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		19	1	2		19		2
10	9	11	4	2	9	10	5	2
100	95	13	10	2	95	4	9	
1000	956	18	9		952	7	7	1
2	1	18	3	1	1	18	1	
20	19	2	9	1	19		11	1
200	191	7	9		190	9	6	1
2000	1913	17	6		1904	15	2	3
3	2	17	4	3	2	17	1	2
30	28	14	1	3	28	11	5	
300	287	1	7	2	285	14	3	1
3000	2870	16	3		2857	2	10	1
4	3	16	6	2	3	16	2	1
40	38	5	6	2	38	1	10	3
400	382	15	6		380	19		2
4000	3827	15		1	3809	10	5	2
5	4	15	8	1	4	15	2	3
50	47	16	11	1	47	12	4	2
500	478	9	4	2	476	3	9	2
5000	4784	13	9	1	4761	18	1	
6	5	14	9	3	5	14	3	1
60	57	8	3	3	57	2	10	1
600	574	3	3		571	8	6	3
6000	5741	12	6	1	5714	5	8	2

Pounds.	9 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	10 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
7	6	13	11	2	6	13	3	3
70	66	19	8	2	66	13	3	3
700	669	17	1	2	666	13	3	3
7000	6698	11	3	2	6666	13	3	3
8	7	13	1	1	7	12	4	2
80	76	11	1	1	76	3	9	2
800	76	11			761	18	1	
8000	7655	10		2	7619		11	1
9	8	12	2	3	8	11	5	
90	86	2	5	3	85	14	3	1
900	861	4	10	2	857	2	10	1
9000	8612	8	9	2	8571	8	6	3
10000	9569	7	6	2	9523	16	2	1

Shill.	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
1		11	1		11	1
2	1	10	3	1	10	3
3	2	10	1	2	10	1
4	3	9	3	3	9	3
5	4	9	1	4	9	
6	5	8	3	5	8	2
7	6	8	1	6	7	3
8	7	7	3	7	7	1
9	8	7	1	8	6	3
10	9	6	3	9	6	1

Pounds.	11 Months. l.	s.	d.	far	12 Months. l.	s.	d.	far
1			11	1		18	10	1
10	9	9	0	3	9	8	8	
100	94	10	8	3	94	6	9	2
1000	947	17	4		943	7	11	
2		7	10	3	1	17	8	3
20	18	19	1	3	18	17	4	1
200	189	11	5	2	188	13	7	
2000	1895	14	8	1	1886	15	10	
3	2	16	10	1	2	16	7	1
30	28	8	8	2	28	6		1
300	284	7	2	1	283		4	2
3000	2843	12		1	2830	3	9	1
4	3	15	9	3	3	15	5	2
40	37	18	3	2	37	14	8	2
400	379	2	11	1	377	7	2	
4000	3791	9	4	2	3773	11	8	1
5	4	14	9	1	4	14	4	
50	47	7	10	1	47	3	4	3
500	473	18	8		471	13	11	2
5000	4739	6	8	3	4716	19	7	1
6	5	13	8	3	5	13	2	1
60	56	17	5	1	56	12		3
600	568	14	4	3	566		9	
6000	5687	4		3	5660	7	6	2

Pounds.	11 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	12 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
7	6	12	8	1	6	12		3
70	66	7			66		9	
700	663	10	1	2	660	7	6	2
7000	6635	1	5		6603	15	5	2
8	7	11	7	3	7	10	11	1
80	75	16	7		75	9	5	
800	758	5	10	2	754	14	4	
8000	7582	18	9		7547	3	4	3
9	8	10	7	1	8	9	9	2
90	85	6	1	3	84	18	1	1
900	853	1	7	1	849	1	1	2
9000	8530	16	1	1	8490	11	3	3
10000	9478	13	5	2	9433	19	2	3

Shill.	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
1		11	1		11	1
2	1	10	3	1	10	2
3	2	10		2	9	3
4	3	9	1	3	9	1
5	4	8	3	4	8	2
6	5	8	1	5	7	3
7	6	7	2	6	7	
8	7	6	3	7	6	2
9	8	6	1	8	5	3
10	9	5	3	9	5	

Pounds.	13 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	14 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		18	9	1		18	8	1
10	9	7	9	2	9	6	10	3
100	93	17	11		93	19	1	3
1000	938	13	4		934	11	7	
2	1	17	6	2	1	17	4	2
20	18	15	7		18	13	9	3
200	187	15	10	1	186	18	3	3
2000	1877	18	8		1869	3	2	
3	2	16	4		2	16		3
30	28	3	4	2	28		8	3
300	281	13	9	2	280	7	5	3
3000	2816	18		1	2803	14	9	
4	3	15	1	1	3	14	9	
40	37	11	2		37	7	7	3
400	375	11	8	3	373	16	7	2
4000	3755	17	4	1	3738	6	4	1
5	4	13	10	3	4	13	5	1
50	46	18	11	2	46	14	6	3
500	469	9	8		467	5	9	2
5000	4694	16	8	2	4672	17	11	1
6	5	12	8		5	12	1	3
60	56	6	9		56	1	5	3
600	563	7	7	1	560	14	11	1
6000	5633	16		2	5670	9	6	1

Pounds.	13 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	14 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	11	5	1	6	10	10	
70	65	14	6		65	8	4	3
700	657	5	6	1	654	4	1	1
7000	6572	15	4	3	6542	1	1	1
8	7	10	2	3	7	9	6	1
80	75	2	4		74	15	3	3
800	751	3	5	2	747	13	3	1
8000	7511	14	8	3	7476	12	8	2
9	8	9			8	8	2	2
90	84	19	1	2	84	2	2	3
900	845	1	4	3	841	2	5	
9000	8550	14	1		8411	4	3	2
10000	9389	13	5		9345	15	10	2

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11	1		11	
2	1	10	2	1	10	1
3	2	9	3	2	9	2
4	3	9		3	8	3
5	4	8	1	4	8	
6	5	7	2	5	7	1
7	6	6	3	6	6	2
8	7	6		7	5	2
9	8	5	1	8	4	3
10	9	4	2	9	4	

Pounds.	15 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	16 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		18	7	1		18	6	
10	9	6		2	9	5	2	
100	93		5	2	92	11	10	
1000	930	4	7	3	925	18	6	
2	1	17	2	2	1	17		1
20	18	12	1		18	10	4	1
200	186		11		185	3	8	1
2000	1860	9	3	2	1851	17		1
3	2	15	9	3	2	15	6	2
30	27	18	1	2	27	15	6	2
300	279	1	4	2	277	15	6	2
3000	2790	13	11	1	2777	15	6	2
4	3	14	5		3	14		3
40	37	4	2		37		8	3
400	372	1	10	1	370	7	4	3
4000	3720	18	7	1	3703	14		3
5	4	13		1	4	12	7	
50	46	10	2	3	46	5	11	
500	465	2	3	3	462	19	3	
5000	4651	3	3		4629	12	7	
6	5	11	7	2	5	11	1	1
60	55	16	3	1	55	11	1	1
600	558	2	9	1	555	11	1	1
6000	5581	7	10	3	5555	11	1	1

Pounds.	15 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	16 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	10	2	3	6	9	7	2
70	65	2	3	3	64	16	3	2
700	651	3	3		648	2	11	2
7000	6511	12	6	2	6481	9	7	2
8	7	8	10		7	8	1	3
80	74	8	4	1	74	1	5	3
800	744	3	8	2	740	14	9	3
8000	7441	17	2	2	7407	8	1	3
9	8	7	5	1	8	5	7	3
90	83	14	5		83	6	7	3
900	837	4	2		833	6	7	3
9000	8372	1	10	1	8333	6	7	3
10000	9302	6	6		9259	5	2	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11			11	
2	1	10	1	1	10	
3	2	9	1	2	9	1
4	3	8	2	3	8	1
5	4	7	3	4	7	2
6	5	6	3	5	6	2
7	6	6		6	5	3
8	7	5	1	7	4	3
9	8	4	1	8	3	3
10	9	3	2	9	3	

Pounds.	17 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	18 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		18	5			18	4	
10	9	4	3	3	9	3	5	3
100	92	3	3	3	91	14	10	1
1000	921	13	2		917	8	7	1
2	1	16	10	1	1	16	8	1
20	18	8	7	3	18	6	11	2
200	184	6	7	2	183	9	8	2
2000	1843	6	4	1	1834	17	2	3
3	2	15	3	2	2	15		2
30	27	12	11	3	27	10	5	2
300	276	9	11	1	275	4	7	
3000	2764	19	6	1	2752	5	10	1
4	3	13	8	3	3	13	4	2
40	36	17	3	3	36	13	11	1
400	368	13	3	1	366	19	5	1
4000	3686	12	8	2	3669	14	5	3
5	4	12	1	3	4	11	8	3
50	46	1	7	3	47	17	5	
500	460	16	7		458	14	3	2
5000	4608	5	10	3	4587	3	1	1
6	5	10	7		5	10	1	
60	55	5	11	3	55		11	
600	552	19	10	3	550	9	2	
6000	5529	19		3	5504	11	8	3

Pounds.	17 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	18 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	9		1	6	8	5	1
70	64	10	3	3	64	4	4	3
700	645	3	2	2	642	4		1
7000	6451	12	3		6422		4	1
8	7	7	5	2	7	6	9	1
80	73	14	7	3	73	7	10	2
800	737	6	6	2	733	18	10	3
8000	7373	5	5	1	7359	8	11	3
9	8	5	10	3	8	5	1	2
90	82	18	11	3	82	11	4	2
900	829	9	10	1	825	13	9	
9000	8294	18	7	1	8256	17	7	1
10000	9216	11	9	2	9174	6	2	3

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		11			11	
2	1	10		1	10	
3	2	9		2	9	
4	3	8		3	8	
5	4	7	1	4	7	1
6	5	6	1	5	6	
7	6	5	1	6	5	
8	7	4	1	7	4	
9	8	3	2	8	3	
10	9	2	2	9	2	

Pounds.	19 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far.*	20 Moneths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far.*
1		18	3			18	2	
10	9	2	7	3	9	1	9	3
100	91	6	5	3	90	18	2	
1000	913	4	10		909	1	9	3
2	1	16	6	1	1	16	4	1
20	18	5	3	2	18	3	7	2
200	182	12	11	2	181	16	4	1
2000	1826	9	8		1818	3	7	2
3	2	14	9	2	2	14	6	2
30	27	7	11	1	27	5	5	1
300	273	19	5	1	272	14	6	2
3000	2739	14	6		2727	5	5	1
4	3	13		3	3	12	8	2
40	36	10	7		36	7	3	1
400	365	5	11		363	12	8	2
4000	3652	19	4	1	3636	7	3	1
5	4	11	3	3	4	10	10	3
50	45	13	2	3	45	9	1	
500	456	12	5		454	10	10	3
5000	4566	4	2	1	4545	9	1	
6	5	9	7		5	9	1	
60	54	15	10	2	54	10	10	3
600	547	18	10		545	9	1	
6000	5479	9		1	5454	10	10	3

Pounds	19 Moneths. l.	s.	d	far	20 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	7	10		6	7	3	1
70	63	18	6	1	63	12	8	2
700	639	5	4	2	636	7	3	1
7000	6392	13	10	3	6363	12	8	2
8	7	6	1	1	7	5	5	1
80	73	1	2		72	14	6	2
800	730	11	10	1	727	5	5	1
8000	7305	18	8	2	7272	14	6	2
9	8	4	4	2	8	3	7	2
90	82	3	10	2	81	16	4	1
900	821	18	4	1	818	3	7	2
9000	8219	3	6	2	8181	16	4	1
10000	9132	18	4	3	9090	18	2	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	3		10	3
2	1	9	3	1	9	3
3	2	8	3	2	8	2
4	3	7	3	3	7	2
5	4	6	3	4	6	2
6	5	5	3	5	5	1
7	6	4	2	6	4	1
8	7	3	2	7	3	1
9	8	2	2	8	2	
10	9	1	2	9	1	

Pounds.	21 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	22 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		18	1			18		
10	9		11	3	9		2	
100	90	9	11	1	90	1	9	2
1000	904	19	6	2	900	18		
2	1	16	2	1	1	16		1
20	18	1	11	3	18		4	1
200	180	19	10	3	180	3	7	
2000	1809	19	1		1801	16		1
3	2	14	3	2	2	14		2
30	27	2	11	3	27		6	1
300	271	9	10	1	270	5	4	3
3000	2714	18	7	2	2702	14		2
4	3	12	4	3	3	12		3
40	36	3	11	3	36		8	2
400	361	19	9	3	360	7	2	1
4000	3619	18	2	1	3603	12		3
5	4	10	5	3	4	10	1	
50	45	4	11	2	45		10	3
500	452	9	9	1	450	9		
5000	4524	17	8	3	4504	10	1	
6	5	8	7		5	8	1	1
60	54	5	11	2	54	1		3
600	542	19	8	2	540	10	9	2
6000	5429	17	3	1	5405	8	1	1

Pounds	21 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	22 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	6	8	1	6	6	1	2
70	63	6	11	2	63	1	3	
700	633	9	8		630	12	7	1
7000	6334	16	9	3	6306	6	1	2
8	7	4	9	2	7	4	1	2
80	72	7	11	2	72	1	5	1
800	723	19	7	2	720	14	4	3
8000	7239	16	4	2	7207	4	1	2
9	8	2	10	2	8	2	1	3
90	81	8	11	2	81	1	7	1
900	814	9	7		810	16	2	2
9000	8144	15	11		8108	2	1	3
10000	9049	15	5	2	9009		2	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	3		10	3
2	1	9	2	1	9	2
3	2	8	2	2	8	1
4	3	7	1	3	7	1
5	4	6	1	4	6	
6	5	5		5	4	3
7	6	4		6	3	2
8	7	2	3	7	2	1
9	8	1	2	8	1	1
10	9		2	9		

Pounds.	23 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	24 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	11			17	10	1
10	8	19	4	2	8	18	6	3
100	89	13	8	2	89	5	8	2
1000	896	17	2	2	892	17	1	2
2	1	15	10	1	1	15	8	2
20	17	18	8	3	17	17	1	2
200	179	7	5	1	178	11	5	
2000	1793	14	5	1	1785	14	3	1
3	2	13	9	2	2	13	6	3
30	26	18	1	1	26	15	8	2
300	269	1	1	3	267	17	1	2
3000	2690	11	7	3	2678	14	5	
4	3	11	8	3	3	11	5	
40	35	17	5	3	35	14	3	1
400	358	14	10	2	357	2	10	1
4000	3587	8	10	2	3571	8	6	3
5	4	9	8		4	9	3	1
50	44	16	10	1	44	12	10	1
500	448	8	7	1	446	8	6	3
5000	4484	6	1		4464	5	8	2
6	5	7	7	1	5	7	1	2
60	53	16	2	3	53	11	5	
600	538	2	3	3	535	14	3	1
6000	5381	3	3	3	5375	2	10	1

Pounds.	23 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	24 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	5	6	2	6	4	11	3
70	62	15	7	1	62	10		
700	627	16		2	625			
7000	6278		6	1	6250			
8	7	3	5	3	7	2	10	1
80	71	14	11	2	71	8	6	3
800	717	9	9	1	744	5	8	3
8000	7174	17	9		7142	17	1	2
9	8	1	5		8		8	2
90	80	14	4		80	7	1	2
900	807	3	5	3	803	11	5	
9000	8071	14	11	2	8035	14	3	1
10000	8968	12	2	1	8928	11	5	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	fa
1		10	2		10	2
2	1	9	2	1	9	1
3	2	8	1	2	8	
4	3	7		3	6	3
5	4	5	3	4	5	2
6	5	4	2	5	4	1
7	6	3	1	6	3	
8	7	2		7	1	2
9	8		3	8		1
10	8	11	2	8	11	

Pounds.	25 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	26 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	9	1		17	8	1
10	8	17	9	1	8	16	11	3
100	88	17	9	1	88	9	11	
1000	888	17	9	1	884	19	3	2
2	1	15	6	2	1	15	4	3
20	17	15	6	2	17	13	11	3
200	177	15	6	2	176	19	10	1
2000	1777	15	6	2	1769	18	7	
3	2	13	4		2	13	1	
30	26	13	4		26	10	11	2
300	266	13	4		265	9	9	1
3000	2666	13	4		2654	17	10	2
4	3	11	1	1	3	10	9	2
40	35	11	1	1	35	7	11	2
400	355	11	1	1	353	19	8	2
4000	3555	11	1	1	3539	17	2	
5	4	8	10	2	4	8	5	3
50	44	8	10	2	44	4	11	2
500	444	8	10	2	442	9	7	3
5000	4444	8	10	2	4424	16	5	2
6	5	6	8		5	6	2	1
60	53	6	8		53	1	11	1
600	533	6	8		530	19	6	3
6000	5333	6	8		5309	15	9	

Pounds.	25 Monechs. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	26 Monechs. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
7	6	4	5	1	6	3	10	2
70	62	4	5	1	61	18	11	1
700	622	4	5	1	619	9	6	
7000	6222	4	5	1	6194	15		2
8	7	2	2	2	7	1	7	
80	71	2	2	2	70	15	11	1
800	711	2	2	2	707	19	5	
8000	7111	2	2	2	7079	14	4	
9	8				7	19	3	2
90	80				79	12	11	
900	800				796	9	4	1
9000	8000				7964	13	7	2
10000	8888	17	9	1	8849	12	11	

Shill.	*s.*	*d.*	*far*	*s.*	*d.*	*far*
1		10	2		10	1
2	1	9	1	1	9	
3	2	8		2	7	3
4	3	6	2	3	6	1
5	4	5	1	4	5	
6	5	4		5	3	1
7	6	2	2	6	2	1
8	7	1	1	7		3
9	8			7	11	2
10	8	10	2	8	10	

Pounds	27 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	28 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	7	1		17	6	2
10	8	16	2	2	8	15	5	1
100	88	2	1	1	87	14	4	2
1000	881	1	1	2	877	3	10	1
2	1	15	2	3	1	15	1	
20	17	12	5		17	10	10	2
200	176	4	2	2	175	8	9	1
2000	1762	2	3	1	1754	7	8	2
3	2	12	10	1	2	12	7	2
30	26	8	7	2	26	6	3	3
300	264	6	4		263	3	1	3
3000	2643	3	5		2631	11	6	3
4	3	10	5	3	3	10	2	
40	35	4	10		35	1	9	
400	352	8	5	1	350	17	6	2
4000	3524	4	6	3	3508	15	5	1
5	4	8	1	1	4	7	8	2
50	44	1		2	43	17	2	1
500	440	10	6	3	438	11	11	
5000	4405	5	8	2	4385	19	3	2
6	5	5	8	2	5	5	3	
60	52	17	3		52	12	7	2
600	528	12	8		526	6	3	3
6000	5286	6	10		5263	3	1	3

Pounds.	27 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	28 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	3	4		6	2	9	2
70	61	13	5	3	61	8		3
700	616	14	9	2	614		8	1
7000	6167	8			6140	7		
8	7		11	2	7		4	
80	70	9	8	1	70	3	6	
800	704	16	10	3	701	15	1	
8000	7048	9	1	3	7017	10	10	2
9	7	18	7		7	17	10	2
90	79	5	10	3	78	18	11	1
900	792	19		1	789	9	5	2
9000	7929	10	3	2	7894	14	8	3
10000	8810	11	5	1	8771	18	7	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	2		10	2
2	1	9		1	9	
3	2	7	2	2	7	2
4	3	6	1	3	6	
5	4	4	3	4	4	2
6	5	3	1	5	3	
7	6	2		6	1	2
8	7		2	7		
9	7	11		7	10	2
10	8	9	2	8	9	1

Pounds.	29 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	30 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	5	2		17	4	2
10	8	14	8		8	13	10	3
100	87	6	8	2	86	19	1	2
1000	873	7	2	3	869	11	3	
2	1	14	11		1	14	9	1
20	17	9	4		17	7	9	3
200	174	13	5	1	173	18	3	
2000	1746	14	5	3	1739	2	7	1
3	2	12	4	3	2	12	2	
30	26	+			26	1	8	3
300	262		2		260	17	4	2
3000	2620	1	8	3	2608	13	10	3
4	3	9	10	1	3	9	6	3
40	34	18	8	1	34	15	7	3
400	349	6	10	3	347	16	6	1
4000	3493	8	11	3	3478	5	2	2
5	4	7	4		4	6	11	1
50	43	13	4	1	43	9	6	3
500	436	13	7	1	434	15	7	3
5000	4366	16	2	3	4347	16	6	1
6	5	4	9	2	5	4	4	
60	52	8		1	52	3	5	2
600	524		4		521	14	9	1
6000	5240	3	5	3	5217	7	9	3

Pounds.	29 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	30 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	2	3		6	1	8	3
70	61	2	8	1	60	17	4	2
700	611	7		3	608	13	10	3
7000	6113	10	8	3	6086	19	1	2
8	6	19	8	3	6	19	1	2
80	69	17	4	2	69	11	3	2
800	698	13	9	2	695	13		2
8000	6986	17	11	3	6956	10	5	
9	7	17	2	1	7	16	6	1
90	78	12		2	78	5	2	2
900	786		6	1	782	12	2	
9000	7860	5	2	3	7826	1	8	3
10000	8733	12	5	3	8695	13		2

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	1		10	1
2	1	8	3	1	8	3
3	2	7	1	2	7	1
4	3	5	3	3	5	2
5	4	4	1	4	1	
6	5	2	3	5	2	2
7	6	1	1	6	1	
8	6	11	3	6	11	1
9	7	10	1	7	9	3
10	8	8	3	8	8	1

Pounds.	31 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	32 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	3	3		17	2	3
10	8	13	1	3	8	12	4	3
100	86	11	7		86	4	1	2
1000	865	16			862	1	4	2
2	1	14	7	2	1	14	5	3
20	17	6	3	3	17	4	9	3
200	173	3	2	1	172	8	3	1
2000	1731	12		1	1724	2	9	
3	2	11	11	1	2	11	8	2
30	25	19	5	3	25	17	2	3
300	259	14	9	2	258	12	4	3
3000	2597	8		2	2586	4	1	2
4	3	9	3		3	8	11	2
40	34	12	7	2	34	9	7	3
400	346	6	4	3	344	16	6	2
4000	3463	4		3	3448	5	6	
5	4	6	6	3	4	6	2	1
50	43	5	9	2	43	2		3
500	432	18			431		8	1
5000	4329		1		4310	6	10	3
6	5	3	10	3	5	3	5	1
60	51	18	11	2	51	14	5	3
600	519	9	7	1	517	4	9	3
6000	5194	16	1		5172	8	3	1

Pounds.	31 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	32 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6	1	2	2	6		8	1
70	60	12	1	1	60	6	10	3
700	606	1	2	2	603	8	11	2
7000	6060	12	1	1	6034	9	7	3
8	6	18	6	1	6	17	11	
80	69	5	3	1	68	19	3	2
800	692	12	9	3	689	13	1	
8000	6926	8	1	2	6896	11		1
9	7	15	10		7	15	2	
90	77	18	5	1	77	11	8	2
900	779	4	4	3	775	17	2	3
9000	7792	4	1	3	7758	12	4	3
10000	8658		2		8620	13	9	2

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	1		10	1
2	1	8	3	1	8	2
3	2	7		2	7	
4	3	5	2	3	5	1
5	4	3	3	4	3	2
6	5	2	1	5	2	
7	6		2	6		1
8	6	11		6	10	3
9	7	9	2	7	9	
10	8	7	3	8	7	1

Pounds.	33 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	34 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17	2	1		17	8	
10	8	12			8	10	11	1
100	86		2		85	9	4	3
1000	860	1	8	2	854	14		
2	1	14	4	3	1	14	2	1
20	17	4		1	17	1	10	2
200	172		4		170	18	9	2
2000	1720	3	5	1	1709	8		1
3	2	11	7	1	2	11	3	1
30	25	16		2	25	12	9	3
300	258		6		256	8	2	1
3000	2580	5	1	3	2564	2		2
4	3	8	9	2	3	8	4	2
40	34	8		3	34	3	9	
400	344		8	1	341	17	7	1
4000	3440	6	10	2	3418	16		3
5	4	6			4	5	5	2
50	43		1		42	14	8	1
500	430		10	1	427	7		
5000	4300	8	7		4273	10	1	
6	5	3	2	2	5	2	6	3
60	51	12	1		51	5	7	2
600	516	1		3	512	16	4	3
6000	5160	10	3	3	5128	4	1	

Pounds.	33 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	34 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	6		4	3	5	19	7	3
70	60	4	1	1	59	16	6	3
700	602	1	2	1	598	5	9	1
7000	6020	12		1	5982	18	1	1
8	6	17	7	1	6	16	9	
80	68	16	1	2	68		6	1
800	688	1	4	2	683	15	2	2
8000	6880	13	9		6837	12	1	2
9	7	14	9	3	7	13	10	
90	77	8	1	3	76	18	5	2
900	774	1	6	2	769	4	7	1
9000	7740	15	5	3	7692	6	1	3
10000	8600	17	2	1	8547		2	

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10	1		10	1
2	1	8	2	1	8	2
3	2	6	3	2	6	3
4	3	5	1	3	5	
5	4	3	2	4	3	1
6	5	1	3	5	1	2
7	6			5	11	3
8	6	10	2	6	10	
9	7	8	3	7	8	1
10	8	7		8	6	2

Pounds.	35 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far	36 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
1		17		1		16	11	1
10	8	10	2	2	8	9	5	3
100	85	2	1	2	84	14	10	3
1000	851	1	3	1	847	9	1	3
2	1	14		2	1	13	10	3
20	17		5		16	18	11	3
200	170	4	3		169	9	9	3
2000	1702	2	6	2	1694	18	3	2
3	2	11		3	2	10	10	
30	25	10	7	2	25	8	5	2
300	255	6	4	2	254	4	8	3
3000	2553	3	9	3	2542	7	5	1
4	3	8	1		3	7	9	2
40	34		10		33	17	11	
400	340	8	6		338	19	7	
4000	3404	5	1	1	3389	16	7	1
5	4	5	1	1	4	4	8	3
50	42	11		3	42	7	5	1
500	425	10	7	2	423	14	6	3
5000	4255	6	4	2	4237	5	9	
6	5	2	1	2	5	1	8	1
60	51	1	3	1	50	16	11	1
600	510	12	9		508	9	5	3
6000	5106	7	7	3	5084	14	10	3

Pounds	35 Moneths. l.	s.	d	far	36 Moneths. l.	s.	d.	far
7	5	19	1	3	5	18	7	2
70	59	11	5	3	59	6	5	1
700	595	14	10	2	593	4	4	3
7000	5957	8	11		5932	4		3
8	6	16	2		6	15	7	
80	68	1	8	1	67	15	11	
800	680	17		1	677	19	3	3
8000	6808	10	2	2	6779	13	2	2
9	7	13	2	1	7	12	6	2
90	76	11	10	3	76	5	5	
900	765	19	1	3	762	14	2	3
9000	7659	11	5	3	7627	2	4	1
10000	8510	12	9		8474	11	6	1

Shill.	s.	d.	far	s.	d.	far
1		10			10	
2	1	8	1	1	8	1
3	2	6	2	2	6	2
4	3	4	3	3	4	2
5	4	3		4	2	3
6	5	1	1	5	1	
7	5	11	1	5	11	
8	6	9	2	6	9	1
9	7	7	3	7	7	2
10	8	6		8	5	2

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